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Limited National Emergency Is Proclaimed by President; Nazis Say They're in Warsaw

Purpose is to speed defense steps, he says—Warns against sensational interpretation—Says U. S. still entirely on peacetime basis.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—President Roosevelt today proclaimed a state of limited national emergency, but counseled against any sensational interpretations of the action.

The proclamation, which is possible under several statutes, was issued to strengthen United States neutrality and to permit swift increases in the national defense forces. But it does not mean regimentation of national life in the United States, and the orders issued under the "State of Emergency" deal with matters which, in the President's phrase, leave the United States entirely on a peace-time status.

Mr. Roosevelt also said again that he is undecided when to call the special session of Congress for repeal of the arms embargo. He is determined to summon Congress, has already conferred with numerous legislative leaders on the subject, but insists he is still undecided about the best date.

When Congress comes, he said, it will be limited to the sole task of amending the Neutrality Act. Increases in the national defense forces, which it had been expected might be requested of the special session, are already being taken care of under the proclamation of national emergency.

Originally, the President had hoped to curb profiteering under his emergency powers, but the Attorney-General has not yet found means for doing it. So the Chief Executive had recourse to the publicity method, and reinforced the declarations of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to the effect that there are abundant surpluses of all needed commodities in the United States, and no prospect of shortages which would cause extreme price increases.

Some products, the President agreed, have been at rather low prices for some time and a reasonable increase may be expected. But with extreme force, he insisted that no return of the high prices of the late war is going to take place. Rises of the last few days, he suggested, have been mainly due to excessive consumer buying, with assistance from speculators. Such statements as these, it is hoped, will reassure the public and prevent hoarding, hence will keep prices from unjustifiable increases.

Under today's proclamation, the President is issuing several executive orders. Some of them follow:

1. To increase army man power, although not to the full peacetime levels of 280,000. Increases will be by recruiting and by calling back to service first-line reserves. The men will be used to "fill in the chinks" in the present army. Coast defenses will be fully manned, increased garrisons will be placed at the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico, and certain arms that have been robbed to fill out the Air Corps will be restored.

Also Navy and Marine Corps

2. To make similar man power increases of the Navy, but again not to the full peacetime strength of 180,000. The increases will enable the Navy to man all batteries, have full crews on all watches, and put into commission about one third of the 116 World War destroyers which are being recommissioned for neutrality patrol duty along the coasts.

3. Similar action in the Marine Corps.

4. To provide government investigating agencies with broader powers to combat propaganda, espionage and sabotage episodes in the United States similar to those which occurred in the last period of American neutrality.

Not on Wartime Basis

The President reiterated that the proclamation of limited emergency is not intended to put either the national defenses or the national economy on a wartime basis.

In addition to proclaiming a state of limited emergency, the President also issued three proclamations applying the neutrality restrictions to South Africa, which has declared war subsequent to the first orders.

A similar proclamation applying the neutrality restrictions to Canada is already prepared, and will be applied as soon as the Dominion Parliament declares war, said Mr. Roosevelt. This discourages rumors that Canada was holding off in order to accept arms shipments which are debarred from actual belligerents. Every indication is that the Government expects to extend the neutrality curbs to Canada.

The Administration is sending Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, as head of the delegation at the Panama City Inter-American

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Experts surprised by speed of Hitler advance – Retreat of Poles difficult.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—The German Supreme High Command announced today that a German Army unit forced an entry into Warsaw at 5:15 p. m.

It was further announced that the troops, forging rapidly ahead, had reached Nadarzyn, 12 miles southwest of the Polish capital.

The entry, it was believed, has been made by the German column which has been driving on Warsaw from the North.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 8—The present state of the campaign in Poland indicates that Warsaw and the new industrial regions with the oil fields around Lwow represent the key points of the Polish defense. Beyond these the possibility of future Polish military effort would seem limited, because even if some of the armies retreated more or less intact into the eastern provinces these regions lack industrial supplies and are largely non-Polish as to population. The possibility of Soviet intervention also cannot be excluded.

While France honored its pledge to Poland by proceeding to attack the Germans immediately after declaration of a state of war, no big developments there can reasonably be expected for some time because of the immense difficulties of attacking a strongly fortified line along a very narrow front. Preliminary operations are apparently confined to clearing up machine-gun nests and feeling for possible weak spots in the German positions.

The French communiqués are very laconic, and the operations have not reached the stage where mention of specific places has been considered compatible with military advantage.

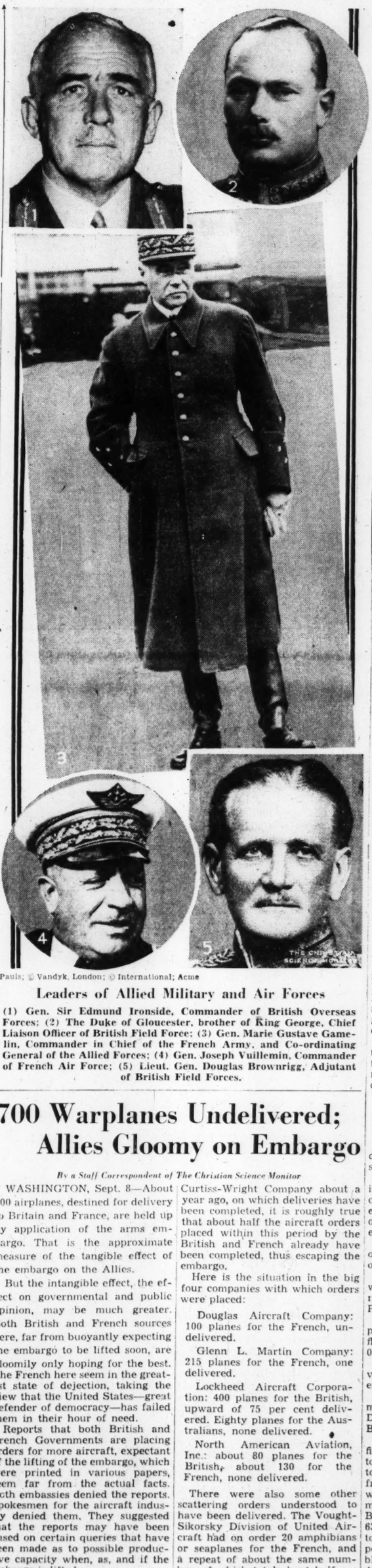
Last night's communiqué stated that the Germans were bringing reinforcements from the interior country to strengthen positions on the western front. It is generally believed that several days, perhaps a week, must elapse before any large-scale offensive is launched. British troops are now fighting along with the French, and British officers are often seen on the streets of Paris. The latest French communiqué reports local advances of varying importance in improving the general position at the front.

German Gains Anticipated

The first week of European war ended today with results which all military experts, not led astray by wishful thinking, anticipated, namely sweeping gains on the eastern front and stabilization attended by small preliminary operations along the western front.

These two fronts are entirely different as regards military odds, the nature of the terrain, and the extent of territory upon which contact is possible. Poland pos-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)



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Leaders of Allied Military and Air Forces

(1) Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander of British Overseas Forces; (2) The Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George, Chief Liaison Officer of British Field Force; (3) Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander in Chief of the French Army, and Co-ordinating General of the Allied Forces; (4) Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Commander of French Air Force; (5) Lieut. Gen. Douglas Brownrigg, Adjutant of British Field Forces.

Czechs Forced Into Germany, Pastor Reports

The Rev. and Mrs. Sharp, back from relief work in Prague describe Central Europe conditions.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 8—A forced migration of Czech peoples from Bohemia and Moravia into Germany and of Germans from the Italian Tirol into Czech districts is now under way on a considerable scale, it was reported today by the Rev. and Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp, who have just returned after six months refugee work in Central Europe.

This migration is a part of a broad German program to so scatter and reduce the Czech peoples as to make it difficult to maintain group strength or retain natural unity, pending a day of liberation, the Sharps declared.

The movement of Czech workmen, shorn of their homes, into Germany proper began more than three months ago and when the Sharps left Prague early in August 265,000 had been migrated from the country, according to the most authentic reports then available.

Migration of Germans

The corresponding migration of Germans from the Italian Tirol into the Czech districts had been under way only about a month before the Sharps prepared to return to the United States.

Would this transposition of Czech workers have the desired effect of undermining the national unity, both in Czech districts and in the groups moved away? The interview indicated the affirmative.

First, the man power of the Czechs has already been weakened by the loss of 265,000 men This loss is regarded as serious by Czech leaders. Second, as the families follow the fathers—quite naturally encouraged to do so by German deputies—the children, more susceptible to propaganda, definitely come under German influence.

Likewise disturbing to the Czechs as a factor undermining national strength is the deposition of the Germans both from the Italian Tyrol and from some parts of Germany proper in Bohemia. These groups being settled in various parts of the country, particularly in the great Czech forests, while disrupting the national unity of Bohemia—even though a protectorate—are regarded obstacles to a Czech revolt for freedom, if that opportunity presents itself.

Radical Decree

Of the various decrees designed to break down Czech spirit and unity, one of the most radical is that which prohibits the transfer of property, real estate, from one Czech to another. No Czech homestead can be willed from father to son, the Sharps reported. No Czech property can be sold from one to another. The sale can be made only to a German.

In the view of the Sharps, the Czech peoples are thus being "broken"—the workmen compelled to migrate and disperse, the Czech properties decreed to Germans, and Germans imported to live in the Czech districts. To Mr. Sharp—son of the late Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University—it is more than a forced demolition of a nation. It is such a complete conquering of one nation by another that the effect will be to reduce the status of the defeated peoples

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

British Planes Drop New Notes In German Areas

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced that British Royal Air Force planes made a fourth reconnaisance flight over Germany early this morning and dropped 3,500,000 copies of a note to the German people.

The announcement said the leaflets were scattered over a part of Northern Germany. The planes returned safely to their bases.

Meanwhile, Europe's warring nations bombed each other today with words aimed at morale and the sympathies of neutral countries.

The propaganda battle grew like a rolling snowball with its core the war of words that preceded actual combat.

Germany exploited its steady advances in Poland and accused Polish civilians of the massacre of German nationals within Poland's borders. Poland charged Germany with indiscriminately bombing civilian population.

Britain, continuing to play up the torpedoing of the passenger liner Athenia, scoffed at German hints that it was a British trick. On all sides there were claims of successes in land, sea, and air operations—and denials.

Word Bombs Assailed

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 8 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia yesterday described Britain's bombardment of Germany from the air with propaganda pamphlets as "startlingly childish."

"The German people have such firmness in their action and such faith in their chiefs that launching manifestoes becomes startlingly childish," the paper said.

War Summary

By the Associated Press

The Warsaw radio broadcast today that "the Polish Army will yet start its offensive."

At the same time, French forces in the west said they had advanced on German soil—a move apparently successful at diverting some of Germany's strength from the eastern front in Poland.

An air attack was being made on the German island of Sylt, just off southwest Denmark.

The German Army says it is within artillery range of Warsaw, reporting steady progress on all Polish fronts.

The war of words grows: British planes make fourth propaganda flight over Germany, drop 3,500,000 leaflets.

In Washington, President Roosevelt declares a limited state of emergency.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Parliament prepares for debate on the Dominion's position while Great Britain is at war.

Known losses to sea raiders were five British merchantmen—32,143 tons—and three Germans—14,037 tons. But at least two other British freighters and a French vessel were reported attacked by submarines in the Atlantic, and the British Information Ministry said 63 German ships, totaling 240,000 tons, had taken cover in neutral ports. An unidentified ship was blown up off the Danish island of Aeroe. The cause was not known immediately. Observers said they believed the crew had perished.

Food Supplies Plentiful, Roosevelt Tells Nation; Hong Kong Limits Gold

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 8, 1939

President Says U. S. Has Food Surplus

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt told the American people through his press conference today there was an actual surplus of all foodstuffs and there was not going to be a repetition of price rises that this nation saw in World War days.

He said that although some persons in the last few days had found some food prices up and were limited to small purchases of sugar and other staples, there was an ample supply of food of every variety and no indication of any conceivable shortage.

The Chief Executive declared that all fear of a shortage of sugar, flour, and other things was merely one of those things that come from not knowing the facts.

Hong Kong Restricts Use of Gold

HONG KONG (AP)—The Government today began restricting the purchase, sale, and loan of gold and foreign currencies other than sterling, and banning the export of gold, currency, and securities except by specifically authorized organizations.

Restrictions permit possible exemptions to meet reasonable travel and personal expenses, or to perform contracts made prior to Sept. 3. Wartime regulations empower the Colonial Government to acquire gold coin and bullion.

Stock Market Rise Led by War Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—War buying continued in some directions in the nation's markets today, and subsided in others. Prices in the stock market rose $1 to more than $4 a share as further large-scale buying came into steels, motors, and aircrafts. Wall Street hopes of changes in the neutrality legislation to permit airplane and armament sales to belligerents appeared to have brightened.

Wheat prices at Chicago lost about 3 cents a bushel. Cotton futures rose $1.50 to more than $2 a bale, but lost part of the rise after publication of the Government crop report. Crude rubber futures again advanced a cent a pound, raw silk rose 7 to 15 cents, and raw hides about ⅛ to ¼ of a cent.

Italian Liner Rex Sails for New York

GENOA (AP)—The Italian liner Rex sailed for New York today practically filled with Americans fleeing from the war zone. The Rex is scheduled to leave Naples tomorrow.

The liner Conte di Savoia is scheduled to leave in a few days. Other Italian boats were reported resuming their services to Latin America shortly.

Americans who paid fares in dollars were given the first choices in this sailing. [Details: Page 6.]

Nanking Government Declares Neutrality

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese-controlled "Nanking Reformed Government" today declared its neutrality in the European war. It acted under direction of the Japanese Army in following the example set by Tokyo.

Shoe Workers Protest Permit to Bata

NEW YORK (AP)—Ten thousand New York shoe workers today demanded revocation of a permit they said had been granted to the Bata Shoe Company of Zlin, Germany, to import several hundred workers to establish a shoe factory at Belcamp, Md.

A resolution passed unanimously by Joint Council 13, United Shoe Workers of America, also requested appointment by President Roosevelt of a commission to investigate the granting of the permit by the Immigration Division of the Department of Labor.

Windsor's Return to London Delayed

LONDON (AP)—The British Press Association said today it had learned that "the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will not return to this country today" and that plans for their homecoming "are not yet complete."

Dispatches from Cannes, France, had said the couple probably would leave today and indicated they would travel across France by motorcar to a Channel port. From there, it was believed, a British warship would bring them home.

Profiteering Grocers Sought; Hoarding Housewives Assailed

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP)—By an order-in-council the Canadian Government set up a wartime prices and trade board with power to seize any supply of food, fuel, or other necessities it deems "unreasonably withheld from the market."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Municipal, state, and Federal agencies formed a united front today to halt arbitrary price rises by retail grocers and hoarding by housewives of food staples which have registered marked price increases in the past few days. Sugar, lard, flour, meat, and other common necessities were the common commodities most seriously affected.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia pledged that his administration would co-operate with Federal and State agencies to stop unwarranted profiteering and unnecessary hoarding, which he described as "without reason." The Mayor said more than 500 complaints had been received from housewives by the Department of Markets yesterday concerning dwindling sugar supplies.

"There is no reason for this abnormal dislocation of retail sugar distribution except that large sugar hoarding by consumers may have caused a run on a normal supply," he said. "Housewives who hoard sugar are playing into the hands of sugar profiteers. They are causing their own difficulties and penalizing their neighbors and other families. I think that chain stores and independent grocers who refuse to sell more than the normal daily needs of sugar to a customer are doing the right thing, as they are discouraging hoarding.

Plenty of Sugar

"If the demand and supply go back to normal the sugar situation will straighten itself out in no time at all. There is plenty of sugar available. The crop of beets in this country was very heavy this year. There is a further enormous supply available of cane sugar.

"If there is an unjustifiable jump in wholesale prices, the consumers may be protected because of the enormous reserve available through the lifting of quotas from Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. In fairness to all concerned, it must be stated that many commodity prices have been too low for a long time."

A nation-wide survey of food prices by the Associated Press revealed that retail prices for sugar, lard, butter, meats, and other staples had risen 10 to 25 per cent in all sections of the country. Federal, state, and local officials simultaneously moved to check food profiteering and hoarding.

New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington; Richmond, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit; Chicago; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; Omaha, Neb.; and San Francisco were among cities reporting sugar rationing and general rush to buy staple products, the survey said.

This Changing World on Page 2

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Arabs and Jews Shelve Rift In Pledges of British Fealty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8 — One of the more encouraging effects of the outbreak of general war has been seen in the fact that Jews and Arabs are laying aside their dispute over the soil of Palestine and have both pledged loyalty to Britain in the fight to preserve freedom of thought and of individuality.

Announcement that two Arab States, Iraq and Egypt, have both declared war follows information already received here before the war started that the Arab Defense Party which claims to represent the majority in Palestine had sent a message to the British Government assuring it of Arab support. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, sent Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain a letter on similar lines the following day, Aug. 29.

Moors to Aid France

In both cases it was agreed that all differences should be waived until the threat to human liberty had been removed. But it is widely hoped that the differences themselves may disappear through wartime co-operation.

Meanwhile, it is also noted that the French have now received assurance of Syrian help and that the Alcaides of Morocco, who have recently been raising armies among the Moors to fight Gen. Francisco Franco, have now offered to do the same for France.

The entry of Egypt and Iraq into the war is in accordance with the treaties of alliance these two states signed with Britain under which the enemies of one automatically become the enemies of the other. The promptitude with which the engagement has been fulfilled is a source of much gratification.

Change by Egyptian Party

Another circumstance which is found particularly encouraging is that Wafd (Nationalist) Party which recently had not only been at daggers drawn with the Egyptian Government but also been most severe in its criticisms of England has now agreed to enter the Egyptian War Cabinet.

A further point of interest to students of the Islamic world is that the Indian Moslems who at the outset of the World War were divided into two camps owing to Turkey's entry into the war on the German side, are today wholeheartedly behind Britain, as are also the Hindus including Mohandas K. Gandhi, who, despite his horror of force, has expressed the conviction that "Hitler knows no deity but brute force," adding "What will India's deliverance be worth if England and France fall?"

700 Warplanes Undelivered; Allies Gloomy on Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—About 700 airplanes, destined for delivery to Britain and France, are held up by application of the arms embargo. That is the approximate measure of the tangible effect of the embargo on the Allies.

But the intangible effect, the effect on governmental and public opinion, may be much greater. Both British and French sources here, far from buoyantly expecting the embargo to be lifted soon, are gloomily only hoping for the best. The French here seem in the greatest state of dejection, taking the view that the United States—great defender of democracy—has failed them in their hour of need.

Reports that both British and French Governments are placing orders for more aircraft, expectant of the lifting of the embargo, which were printed in various papers, seem far from the actual facts. Both embassies denied the reports. Spokesmen for the aircraft industry denied them. They suggested that the reports may have been based on certain queries that have been made as to possible productive capacity when, as, and if the embargo is lifted.

Including a large aviation order placed by the British with the Curtiss-Wright Company about a year ago, on which deliveries have been completed, it is roughly true that about half the aircraft orders placed within this period by the British and French already have been completed, thus escaping the embargo.

Here is the situation in the big four companies with which orders were placed:

Douglas Aircraft Company: 100 planes for the French, undelivered.

Glenn L. Martin Company: 215 planes for the French, one delivered.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation: 400 planes for the British, upward of 75 per cent delivered. Eighty planes for the Australians, none delivered.

North American Aviation, Inc.: about 80 planes for the British, about 130 for the French, none delivered.

There were also some other scattering orders understood to have been delivered. The Vought-Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft had on order 20 amphibians or seaplanes for the French, and a repeat of about the same number, of which total about half are understood to have been delivered.

Stronger Base at Singapore Urged by British Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—With Europe at war and the future of the Far East uncertain, there is a growing demand in New Zealand and Australia for the Singapore Base to be made the home of a powerful battle fleet.

For Singapore Base is the turning point of British Empire strategy in this part of the world. It is more than the station of a fleet which will defend these Antipodean dominions against any future attack. It is the gateway to the Indian Ocean, and the Indian Ocean is coming to bulk very large in British strategy.

The British Empire being what it is, the first fundamental laid down by the last imperial defence conference was the maintenance of sea communications. Britain imports 50,000 tons of foodstuffs and more than 100,000 tons of other merchandise every day of the year. It gets this food, these raw materials and manufactured goods, from ships which have most of them made long voyages. It has no opportunity of developing any land route which does not cross foreign soil.

Almost Solidly British

This being the position today the Antipodeans are turning with relief to the one great sea which is almost entirely British, the Indian Ocean. On this great expanse of sea, or in its harbors, more than one quarter of the British merchant marine is to be found at any given moment. British policy here has been that no other great power should establish a defended port within the area, and that Britain should defend the gateways from other seas.

And today the British are superlatively well placed here. The entrance from the west is guarded by Aden, the only British fortified port between Malta and Bombay. At Simonstown is a base which has been developed under control of the Union of South Africa. Roughly the same distance from Southampton, England, and Melbourne, Australia, this base is at the center of a vital zone and would be the headquarters of naval operations designed to protect the seaways in a major war.

In Ceylon is the important port of Trincomalee which is also being developed as a naval base and will provide the dock accommodation for large fighting ships which is lacking at such places as Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta. And to the east the only important gateway is the Malacca strait which is commanded by Singapore.

New Importance of Darwin

There is access to the Indian Ocean through the straits between Java and Sumatra and also between Java and the numerous islands which lie to the east. But these are subject to observation by airplane and it is partly to control them that Australia has been encouraged by the British Government to develop Darwin as a naval station.

In the conflict between Britain and the Axis powers, whatever Japan might do, it would then be possible to bar the Indian Ocean to raiders and form a "British pond" on which commerce might proceed with virtual safety. Britain's chief problem thereafter for its shipping from Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India would be the route from the Cape of Good Hope.

This would be an immense simplification of the trade route protection problem, and it is indicated that it is likely to be adopted in wartime.

Easy Escape From Raiders

The advantage of the Indian Ocean route is that from the beginning the merchant ships are steaming away from the possible raiders, which would be forced to come right down round the south of Australia in order to make any attack on British shipping, that the area to be guarded is reduced and that the limit of the economical range of Japanese craft would quickly be reached.

The Mediterranean route, it is expected here, might be closed, and British strategy would be directed to keeping it closed. As only one fifth of British imports and one fifteenth of its oil come from this region it would suffer no great hardship. Traffic from the American continents represents a separate problem in any event. From the South Atlantic, for instance, Britain draws much of its wheat and flour, about half its meat, one third of its wool and much of its tin ore. But even this traffic may be dovetailed into the protected route as it nears the danger zone.

Britain thus is believed to be preparing to abandon the Pacific in a new war, so conserving its naval forces, reducing its communications problem and making it possible to establish a single route to four fifths of its empire. As Australian and New Zealand air power increases with the factories now being established to build airplanes, it is believed the narrow seas north of Australia will become a trap for would-be raiders which would face threats from submarines and bombers. And if Australia pushes its plans for a dock capable of holding capital ships in Sydney harbor the position is expected to become stronger still.

Lost British Flier Believed Guilty In Denmark Bombing

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Reliable Government informants say the fragments of an air bomb found in Esbjerg, the Danish seaport where a bomb killed two persons Sept. 4, were unmistakably British, backing the supposition that a lost British flier was responsible. Official statements were being prepared by both Denmark and Great Britain.

The informants said one fragment of the bomb bore the Vickers (British) mark and the designation "500 pounds."

The Danish Government has announced that the British Minister reported the bombing might have been the unintentional act of a British flier, off his course while engaging in the attack on the Kiel Canal.

The Minister, expressing Britain's official regrets, said it had been established that none of the British fliers who returned from the raid was responsible, but added that not all returned.

Southern Jutland again was startled Sept. 7 by the sound of planes. This time, however, the planes only dropped leaflets urging Germans to "throw off the yoke of the Hitler regime." They were scattered in a wide band straight across the Danish peninsula about 60 miles north of the German border.

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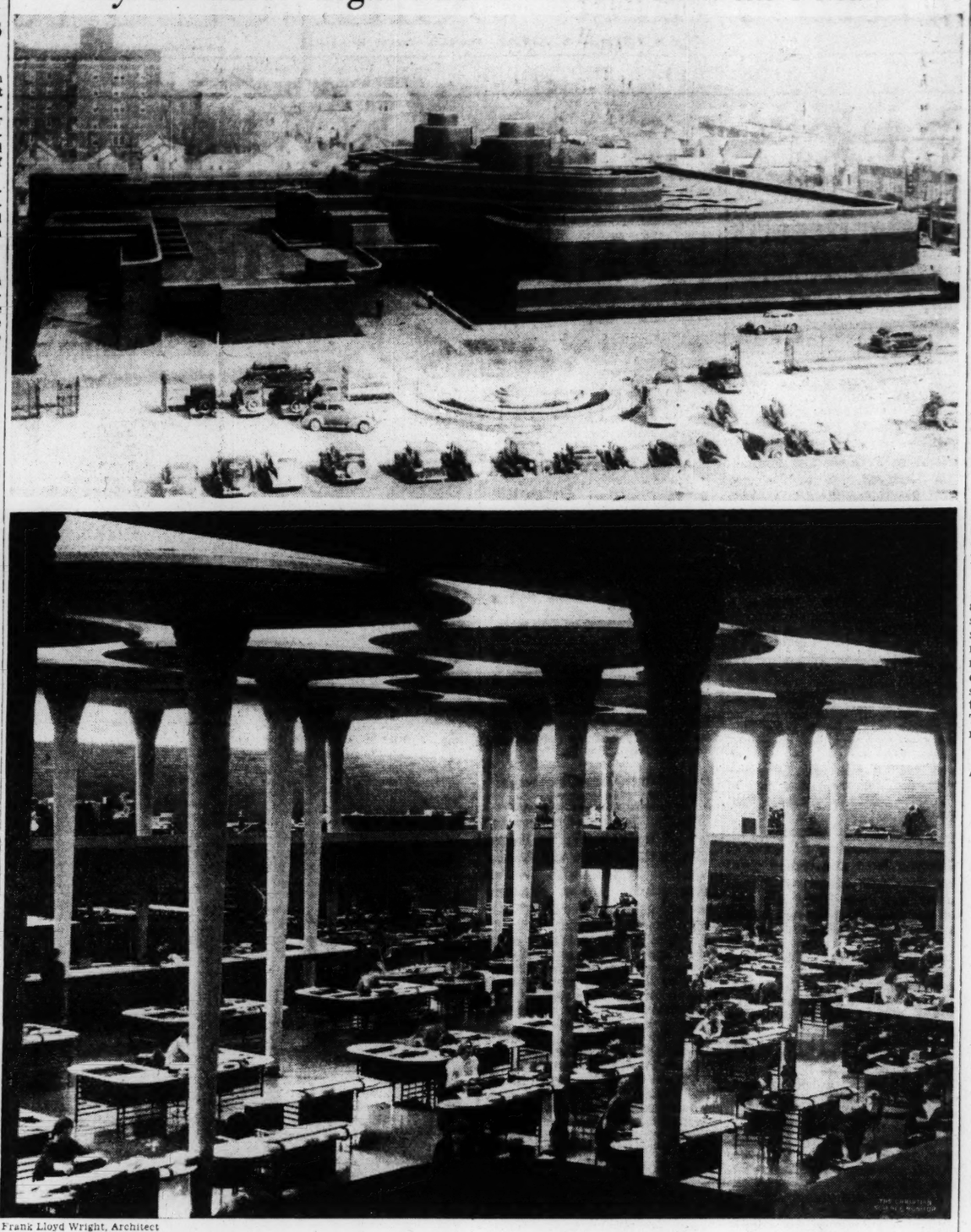
Pyrex 'Eaves' Light Interior Flowered With Pillars



Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect

New Office Building of Johnson Wax Company at Racine, Wis., Exterior and Interior

Top picture shows the new type office building, designed to inspire the workers. At the right is the workroom, lighted by skylights and pyrex tubes. It is surmounted by the penthouse executive offices. The building's air-conditioning system "breathes" through the two round "nostrils" on the roof. The "carport" is at the left.

Lower is the interior of the workroom, showing the pillars, which are slender at the base and blossom out at the top.

Offices Built to 'Inspire,' Streamlined and Windowless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RACINE, Wis.—Frank Lloyd Wright, whose original designs of houses and such public buildings as the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo have influenced world architecture, has now turned his hand to a modern office building here.

The result is a complete about-face from the skyscraper. The building is a low-lying, streamlined structure, guiltless of windows but daylighted by tubes of pyrex glass placed where eaves are usually found and by skylights.

Mr. Wright's latest structure provides working quarters for the executive and clerical staff of Johnson's Wax Company here.

Neither the President of this half-century-old concern, Herbert F. Johnson, Jr., nor Mr. Wright, was hampered by office-building tradition in planning the new edifice. What Mr. Johnson asked for was a structure that would give his staff working conditions not merely satisfactory, but stimulating.

Inspiring

Mr. Wright took the order and went a bit farther. He set out, he said, to design a business building "that would be as inspiring a place to work in as any cathedral ever was to worship in."

He studied the needs of the workers first, and let the function dictate the form.

An original design was the result. Although the principal material used is brick, it is combined in such an unusual way with pyrex glass that the effect is that of a new material. There are, by the way, 43 miles of pyrex tubing in the structure. This was made especially to meet the architect's requirements and represents the first use of pyrex glass tubing to illumine a building, according to the manufacturers. The slender tubes are placed one on top of another and held together with a plastic material to form bands around the walls. Through these and through skylights of the same material, pours the sunlight or, in the absence of sufficient daylight, the illumination of electric bulbs. In either case, the light is described as "shadowless."

Supporting columns of the interior are radically different. They are smaller at the base than at the top and are shaped somewhat like the stem of a flower, with a broad calix spreading out above them on the ceiling. The object of this design, according to the architect, is to give maximum strength with minimum obstruction of floor space and view.

The method of heating is novel. The entire floor serves as a radiator, the heating units being buried beneath it. The building is of course air-conditioned. It "breathes" through two cylinders on the roof—its "nostrils."

The front entrance faces no street, but looks out on the building's own parking space, "the carport." Executive offices, in two wings that spread out over the flat roof, are reached by elevators that rise in glass cylinders.

A theater, a kitchenette, and a gymnasium are included.

This Changing World

The Pound Sterling—British Currency Drops Through the Peg Established in Monetary Accord—Enlisted for the Duration of War

By H. B. Elliston

The first recruit that Britain enlisted in its war with Germany was the pound sterling. He won't be an ordinary enlisted man, either. Clearly his rank will be of the highest. So important is his duty regarded, indeed, that he was mobilized before the war broke out. Now he is right out in the fighting line.

The wartime job of a currency is in the supply department. Britain has to buy abroad most of the food and raw materials needed in peace, let alone war. In war, as the rush to New York of British trade inquiries testify, the demand becomes much greater. Some of the armament itself comes from other countries, too. And, just as an American tourist has to proffer francs when he buys anything in Paris, so the British Government must pay for its imports in the currency of the exporter's country.

It is in the earning of foreign currency that the pound sterling enters the picture. Britain must itself sell goods abroad in order to acquire the foreign currency proceeds for its war purchases. And by cheapening the currency the British will be better able to dispose of their goods. A cheap pound means cheap British goods to foreigners.

Accordingly the currency was cheapened in advance of war. Since March, 1939, it has been kept steady at $4.68, after having fallen, by stages, from over $5. Now it is around $4.

* * *

Even at $4.68 the pound was not able to stand on its own feet. I mean that not enough dollars could be earned in trade at that figure to offset all the demand for dollars in London. Accordingly the British had been drawing heavily upon their supply of gold as a makeweight. For Uncle Sam will always provide dollars for gold when Americans won't provide dollars for goods. In this way currency supply is kept abreast of currency demand in maintaining currency stability.

Now, at around $4, the pound has entered the fray, able not only to stand on its own feet, but to give a good account of itself as an income producer.

Of course, the British will use up their savings as well as their income in making war purchases abroad. Gold is one of these resources. The British still have a big stock of metal—the material that's often described as the real war chest; and the stock must be several times bigger than the 1914 stock. They have savings, also, in foreign industries and in foreign banks. The size of those holdings are not known exactly. But a recent study in the London Economist concludes, "On a conservative reckoning it should be possible to mobilize total investments at least equal in value to those raised during the last war."

But the final reliance will be upon income, upon trade, upon the earning of foreign currency. This is even more important nowadays because in the United States the lending of war goods is forbidden. Cash must be paid on the barrel head, though the usual commercial credits may still be maintained, particularly as the American exporter may be carried by the Export-Import Bank in Washington. Accordingly the pound must be kept in fighting trim for the assistance of British export trade.

* * *

No doubt the British will peg the pound when hostilities get fully under way. The pegged rate will be its uniform. What a fair rate will be is a problem impossible to answer in these abnormal times. And it concerns Washington as well as London. For a cheap pound means a dear dollar, or a handicap to American trade, normally. However, Washington has so far been fully co-operative in the abandonment of the $4.68 peg. Why? Because, first, it didn't want Britain to keep on losing gold (of which Uncle Sam has enough and to spare) just in order to maintain its currency; second, it recognized the extent of the British need; third, it knew that as a neutral any disadvantage of a dear dollar would be offset by American ability to concentrate wholly upon trade, and fourth, it knew that in wartime American sales would soar irrespective of the currency rate. May the monetary accord continue!

In the last war the pound wasn't mobilized in the way it's been mobilized in this war. The British were pound-proud. The idea of sending the currency out to fight was difficult to swallow. Rather the currency was thought of as a citadel to which all other currencies could come for protection. The pound actually shot up—to $7—in 1914. Only gradually was it allowed to sink to a pegged rate of $4.50. This was lower than the traditional parity of $4.86, and in England just after the war the central British preoccupation seemed to be the reordering of finances so that the pound could "look the dollar in the face again."

Those days are gone beyond recall. All-in mobilization is the order of the day. In currency as in other respects time has been taken by the forelock. So the pound is leading the offensive on what may be one of the main fronts. At any rate, the Economist says "Reserves of financial strength would obviously be a major factor—and might well be the deciding factor—in the result."

Consumers Raise Food Prices Themselves by Scarcity Fear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Donald Montgomery, consumers' counsel in the Department of Agriculture, today reiterated the statements made by other Governmental officials that food supplies in the United States are ample and that there is no cause for an upsurge of retail prices or fear of scarcity.

"I hate to see consumers themselves helping to create an utterly artificial situation to their own disadvantage and trying to make speculators of themselves," said Mr. Montgomery. "The reports we get indicate that the condition is one of hysteria rather than reason.

"Noticing that there had been a speculative upturn in the primary markets," he continued, "consumers evidently got it into their heads that there would be a shortage and have rushed to stock up. Some retailers evidently have been as uninformed as their customers and have tried to give explanations that did not help, or some may have tried to take advantage of the situation. The wholesalers in general have done a very decent job of making clear that there is no occasion for alarm, but that supplies of goods will be ample."

Surpuls of Commodities

Taking lard and sugar as examples, Mr. Montgomery emphasized that there are ample, even surplus supplies of each. Only last month the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was considering adding lard to the list of surplus commodities to be distributed under the food stamp plan. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that the per capita production of lard in 1940 probably will be much larger than in the years before the 1934 drought when 25 or 30 per cent of the production was being exported, much of it to Germany, a market now cut off. Pork products in general are expected to be plentiful as the hog supply is back to normal and rising.

In the case of sugar, Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, chief of that division, pointed out that refiners' stocks are larger than last year and that an estimated reserve of 800,000 tons is on hand in the domestic producing areas besides supplies which could be obtained from Cuba and other Latin-American countries. "There is no justification for consumer hoarding of sugar for fear that the supplies of sugar available for consumers in the United States are not ample to meet all needs," he said.

Effect of Insurance

At the United States Maritime Commission it was said that although the recent increase in marine insurance rates does include the Caribbean area, which would affect sugar from Cuba, this rise has not been carried through into shipping rates. In fact the carriers cannot very well do otherwise than absorb the change in view of the desire to keep up trade with Central and South America. Important imports from Latin America include rubber, coffee, cocoa, and tin, as well as sugar. But sugar, rubber, and tin are also available from sources in the Pacific where insurance rates have not gone up, and it was observed that cocoa in the New York market was lower today.

Text of Emergency Edict

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

Here is the text of President Roosevelt's proclamation of a limited national emergency:

Whereas a proclamation issued by me on Sept. 5, 1939, proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the war now unhappily existing between certain nations; and

Whereas this state of war imposes on the United States certain duties with respect to the proper observance, safeguarding, and enforcement of such neutrality, and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations; and

Whereas measures required at this time call for the exercise of only a limited number of the powers granted in a national emergency;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations. Specific directions and authorizations will be given from time to time for carrying out these two purposes.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of September in the Year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Nine, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty fourth.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President: Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Limited Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

Conference on Neutrality, which is being held sometime between Sept. 23 and Oct. 1. Selection of Mr. Welles, who can be spared only with difficulty from the hard-pressed State Department, indicates how seriously the Administration takes the Inter-American Conference.

True Purpose Not Divulged

President Roosevelt today declined to expand on its purposes, saying only that the agenda was now being developed by all the countries involved.

However, there are plenty of indications that while the minimum achievement of the conference would be to adjust into a degree of uniformity the neutrality regulations and policies of the Americas, the maximum achievement might be the integration of a neutral bloc with similar purposes and technique. Likewise, the conference offers the United States another opportunity of combatting Nazi and Fascist efforts in the Americas.

Otherwise, in the last 24 hours, the Government has taken the following steps to cope with the emergency:

1. Has freed for immediate delivery to Great Britain the war stock of 600,000 bales of American cotton for which Britain has agreed to barter rubber needed by the United States in its emergency reserves.

2. Enlarged the strength of the Army garrison in Puerto Rico.

3. Enlarged the Cabinet to include, informally, three new administrators under the Reorganization Law: Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Agency; John M. Carmody, Federal Works Agency, and Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Agency. Though dubbed a "Neutrality" Cabinet, this enlargement has long been intended by the President.

4. Announced purchase, during the last week, of $168,223,000 of Government securities in an effort to check the decline in Government bond prices. It was one of the heaviest market support operations in the Federal Reserve System's history.

5. Invoked executive powers to release a $500,000 contingency fund which the State Department can use to assist American nationals abroad.

The British cotton deal provides that country with a potential abundance of cotton at a time when stocks were reported to be running low.

With munitions held up under the embargo, Great Britain will nevertheless receive up to $30,000,000 worth of cotton under the barter agreement. The supplies may be used in a war emergency. The United States saves some $2,400,000 yearly in storage charges.

The cotton comes from the 1934 crop, on which the United States had a loan of 12 cents a pound, and the 1937 crop, on which nine-cent loans were made. No announcement has been made about accepting British rubber in return, but 175,000,000 pounds are due as part of the bargain.

Letter Carriers Refuse To Oust Officers at 65

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The National Association of Letter Carriers has refused to retire its officers after they reached the age of 65.

Association convention delegates voted down a resolution which would have put an end to the careers of Edward J. Gainor, Muncie, Ind., National President for 25 years; Michael T. Finnan, Bloomington, Ill., Secretary; Luther E. Swartz, Nashville, Tenn., Chief Collector of the Mutual Benefit Association, and Charles D. Duffy, Chicago, Chief Clerk of the National Sick Benefit Association. All have passed 65 years of age.

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Behind the Headlines

Beyond the din of battle the strains of majestic music come to all those who dial for them.

Chaff must be sifted from the wheat, false reports from true, to get proper perspective.

The air, in these first days of war, is full not only of shells and bombers, but of symphonies. We can listen to them, if we will. We can choose what we will listen to.

We can, if we choose, listen only to shattering explosions, to sobs and cries of distress.

We can, if we choose, listen only to radio reports of attack and counterattack, of cities laid in ruins, of sinking ships, of daring ventures on land, at sea, and in the air.

We can, if we choose, listen only to the garbled reports of propaganda agencies which have abandoned truth as the road to victory.

Richard Tucker
"There are the symphonies that we can listen to."

Echoes of Mercy

But we can also, if we choose, listen amidst the din of warfare for an occasional still, small voice of brotherhood, sounding perhaps faintly but firmly through the turmoil.

We can, if we choose, select from among the reports of battles won and lost an item here and there of mercy, and kindness, and self-sacrifice. Often this is the fact untold that lies behind an incident of misery and carnage.

We can harken sharply to the evidences, often unobtrusive, that there is a providence which governs and disposes, regardless of the aims of wilful men.

There are the symphonies that we can listen to. They are always on the air.

Deeds of Heroism

For every report of a ship torpedoed without warning, there are reports, sometimes hundreds of reports, of heroic, helpful deeds by officers, crew, and passengers.

For every bomb dropped upon a defenseless city or village, there are a hundred evidences of loving kindness and protection provided by its citizens to their unfortunate fellows.

For every outburst of hate, there are a thousand manifestations of sympathy for the victims, and a renewed devotion to the cause of justice.

Men are not, even in time of war, mere brutes. They cannot abandon their finer instincts, their surest heritage. Only good can be attractive to them, and they are led into paths of error only by misrepresentation of that good.

Futile Propaganda

Yesterday I sat beside my radio listening to an international news broadcast. A governmental radio station came on the air with a program which consisted chiefly of flat denials of fact that had just been presented by neutral observers who had been eye-witnesses of a cruel deed.

That sort of propaganda is, fortunately, very easy to recognize as such. No Government which had any conception of the average listener's intelligence would ever try to impose it upon the public. We do not have to listen to that sort of stuff.

I dialed another station and heard a rendition of Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor by a major orchestra. This magnificent music had been on the air all the time the other broadcast had been going on. The air about me had been full of these majestic harmonies even while discordant and palpably false news reports had been coming over.

I had only to twist a knob to pass from the strident dissonance of falsehoods to the enjoyment of great music, based upon the laws of harmony, and speaking a language of truth and beauty to men of all nations.

Truth Available

Better still. I could tune in at that or any other moment, without even the medium of a radio set, to harmonies even more sublime than those of the great Belgian composer.

It was and is within my power or yours to place ourselves in touch with good instead of evil, to sift the chaff of falsehood from the wheat of truth, to see the good that shines through men and armies in spite of all material evidences to the contrary.

In these days of frequent dialtwisting, let us not neglect to turn often to the source of all good news, to the gospel that makes men free. We shall find there not only truth, but peace and beauty. The air about us is full, now, of the sublimest symphonies. **Rex Miller.**

Plea for Higher Civil Service Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 8—A plea for opening positions of highest honor in Government service to able civil service employees was voiced here this afternoon by Mr. Justice Stanley F. Reed of the United States Supreme Court.

Speaking at the 28th convention of the Governmental Research Association here this afternoon, Mr. Justice Reed mentioned the expanding numbers of persons now in Governmental service, comprising, he estimated, 7 per cent of the Nation's total employables.

"Though some sneer," he said, "at those who make a profession of the public service, I believe one finds in city, state, and Nation as many fine examples of useful lives, proportionately, as in any other phase of human activity.

Chance for Advancement

"To this opportunity for service, however," he continued, "there must be added the chance for advancement to the highest honors, a dignity of position and a fair measure of security."

It is assumed the Justice referred to such situations as in the postal service where civil service employees work up through the ranks, but are barred from postmasterships and similar top positions because of political appointments.

Mr. Justice Reed also suggested that wider use be made of the plan of establishing civil service lists on a state-wide basis, instead of dividing it down into counties and cities. This would allow more competent management and wider selection to small communities which cannot afford the machinery of continuous civil service operation on a modern scale.

The Justice expressed the view that the Nation is failing to emphasize sufficiently the importance of good personnel.

"Only a higher class of civil servant will perform the important administrative duties of today," he said.

As the Governmental Research Association enters a new phase of forwarding the cause of research, the 200 men from all parts of the country attending this meeting warmly applauded an inspirational address by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, on the necessity for citizen control of Government. The G. R. A. is dividing itself into two groups, one to be concerned with administrators, the other designed to expand research among citizen groups such as taxpayers associations and research bureaus. It was to the latter group that Mr. MacDonald's remarks had particular application.

Where Power Lies

Reading from Article V of the Massachusetts State Constitution, Mr. MacDonald quoted: "All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of Government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them."

Emphasizing the last line, Mr. MacDonald repeated, "and are at all times accountable to them."

"Nothing there about election day, is there?" he asked.

"When we go to vote," he continued, "we vote for men. Rarely can we vote on issues—only when a candidate has become clearly identified with an issue.

"Now, as a matter of practical fact, issues rise daily, weekly, and monthly, yet, at least until the public polls become part of our Government the voter cannot express himself more than once in two or four years.

"I believe," Mr. MacDonald continued, "that the men and women of America must express themselves on issues if America is to survive in the form to which we give our present allegiance. They must have every right to do so through organizations working within the framework of Government.

"I believe in large organizations of citizens for the control of Government as fundamental in the democratic process. Citizen organizations are the only agencies I know that can give the unvocal common man a voice in public affairs."

Mr. MacDonald, it was recalled here, is head of the citizens' taxpayers group that leveled charges of squandering and mismanagement in connection with Massachusetts' $14,000,000 hurricane rehabilitation program last year. Removal of several high State officials followed, partly as a result of his group's action.

J. M. Leonard of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, answered charges that research bureaus function as anti-Government agencies.

Asks Sound Financing

"I do not believe," he said, "that any bureau objects to a program of public services, if it will be financed in a sound manner.

"When, as in Detroit," he continued, "a deficit is hovering with us amounting to about 25 per cent of the current budget, there is every indication that something is wrong with our program of adequate and essential services.

"The bureaus, by and large, have advocated only this: that a city adopt a sound financial program both as to debt and current expenses, and that it finance the current expenses in the current years, and that it retire the debt according to a respectable schedule so that by the time the improvement is done, the bonds are retired.

"What is wrong with that?"

Michigan to Intensify War In Schools Against Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—An intensified program of temperance education is being started this fall in the public schools of Michigan as a further effort to minimize the effects of the liquor traffic which the State is legally bound to control through its monopoly system.

For six years, ever since the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, the liquor trade in Michigan has been regulated by a State Liquor Control Commission. This body has absolute jurisdiction over the distribution and sale of all forms of intoxicating beverages, and its policy is one of encouraging moderation in use of liquor.

Out of this policy has come the apparent inconsistency under which the Commission makes intoxicants available, through state liquor stores and licensed merchants, for purchase by its residents and at the same time sponsors education programs designed to show the harmful results of such use.

Temperance education in the schools has been carried on for the past three years, through classroom discussion and showing of moving pictures. Additional movies depicting the deleterious effects of liquor are being made available to schools this year by the Commission in co-operation with the State Department of Public Instruction. These films deal with the results of liquor used in small as well as in large quantities, the drunk driving menace, etc.

The appeal to the youngsters is being made more and more on a basis of laboratory findings rather than emotional reactions, according to Dr. Eugene B. Elliott, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The anti-liquor views of Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, Michigan's bone-dry chief executive, are credited with having been an influence in the trend toward more active temperance efforts. The Governor occupied the paradoxical position of being an ex-officio member of the Liquor Control Commission by virtue of the governorship, and at the same time of being President of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League.

When Governor Dickinson took office last March upon the passing of Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, many observers expected an immediate crusade against liquor because of Dickinson's known views on the issue. The Governor made it known he favored tightening of restrictions by the Liquor Control Commission, particularly with regard to the "roadhouse evil," but did not at once take a position of leadership for any radical program.

Governor Dickinson's more recent verbal attacks on eastern "high life" as a result of what he termed excessive drinking on the occasion of his visit to Albany to attend a Governors' conference, are regarded by political observers as having made the temperance question an issue for the approaching 1940 campaign in Michigan.

The Legislature this year voted broad powers to the Department of Public Instruction to prepare a new and more extensive temperance education structure for Michigan schools, but lack of funds for carrying them out has prevented any major developments from the new authority.

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Corn-Hog Farmers Begin to Wonder About Farm Plan

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 8 (AP)—The farm plan, as applied to the Iowa corn-hog farmer, finds plenty of critics in the home state of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Republicans say there are more critics than satisfied benefactors. Democrats will argue about that point. They point to the high percentage of co-operating farmers.

But through this rich corn and hog belt that stretches up the middle of Iowa from Des Moines to the Minnesota State line one can find many farmers who are beginning to wonder whether it is good business for the Federal Government to invest something like twice the market price of corn in that commodity. And the farmer has to be a pretty good businessman to stay in business.

Troubled About Debt

"I'm for the farm program," said one who styled himself a Democrat. "But when the Government puts up 57 cents, or in some cases 64 cents, a bushel for 25 and 30-cent corn, it sets me to wondering where we are going to wind up. I'm troubled about this Federal debt."

And a Republican farmer in the northernmost tier of Iowa counties said:

"Yes, we are making a little money. All through here, the good farmers are making money; the poor farmers and tenants not so much.

"Would we be making money if we were not getting the benefits? Well, the only benefits I get are the payments for soil conservation. I have cut down my plantings of corn and am planting soil building crops. But I was planting them anyway. Any good farmer does that. I figure that I am just getting paid for doing something I would have done anyway."

But none of the critics, farmers, bankers, or Republican farm experts, was able to come up with a sure fire answer of what could be done to better the plan now in operation.

Republican Plans

Despite criticism and complaints, a Republican platform committee is having difficulty finding a substitute to propose—and particularly a substitute that can readily be sold to the farmers in a Presidential election. The committee has threshed over the problem and reached a somewhat tentative agreement on several general ideas.

These are: a continued application of the tariff to farm products on which it would be effective, such as butter, eggs, and like commodities; better freight rates to take Middle Western produce to Eastern markets; a continuation of soil conservation; removal of submarginal lands from cultivation; a new effort to regain foreign markets, perhaps with a broadened use of export subsidies.

None of these ideas is especially new. Some of them are being tried now. But some of the Republican experts who have been digging into the problem for the last year or so are beginning to decide that they are not likely to find any remedy for the farm problem which will cure it overnight; that, instead, it will take a long, slow pull.

Racing News Warning Slated for Utilities

CHICAGO (AP) — District Attorney W. J. Campbell said Sept. 7 that warnings to communications companies supplying wire and equipment for transmitting horse racing news have been delayed by a shortage of copies of Federal indictments against M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher.

A Federal grand jury indictment returned last month charged Mr. Annenberg and associates used interstate wires for transmission of prize lists as part of a lottery. The Government said it would send copies of the indictment to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Penny for Her Thoughts? Well, She's Back in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stranded in Europe when war broke out, Miss Alice T. Scheh is back home with a penny she earned on the way.

A canceled sailing left Miss Scheh in Italy with practically no money. She talked the steamship company out of $20 and got to Le Havre, France.

United States Lines officials gave her a job on the crew of the liner Manhattan—as stenographer and typist at wages of one cent a month. When the ship docked she had officially earned less than half her salary, but ship officials said they were paying her anyhow.

National Unity Backed By Georgia Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Rivers has announced definitely that he would not call an extra session of the State Legislature "at this time," giving as his reason the unsettled state of world affairs and the desirability that factionalism be submerged in action of the entire nation behind the objectives of the President in promoting national solidarity.

The Governor pledged that "the functions of the state government will be maintained and the schools kept open" with "the means at hand."

Scandinavian Governs North Dakota

Moses well-equipped for task of leading State out of fiscal morass of lean years.

Seven State Governors, recently visited, have offered interesting observations concerning vital regional and national efforts to readjust, reassure and stabilize economic and industrial activity. It was not sought, in these interviews, to elicit partisan or prejudiced views, but rather to gain a comprehensive picture of present-day American sentiment. The seven Governors, some of them in the midst of their first term in office, are courageous, hopeful and resourceful. They champion and defend the American theory of popular government. The following is the second of seven articles.

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps no one of the trio concerned would feel flattered by the comparison, but as the surroundings, the atmosphere, and the individuals, separately and collectively, are recalled, the personalities, characteristics and objectives of the Governors of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska seem strikingly similar. A more intimate acquaintance with the men no doubt would dispel a pleasant though perhaps not an entirely complimentary illusion.

In an orderly alignment for the purpose of comparison, Governor John Moses of North Dakota would stand at the head of the class. He towers six feet and four inches in spare and supple height. He personifies, without attempting to do so, unmistakable qualities of leadership. He speaks with sincerity and convincing force. His brow has been creased and his eyes sharpened by the prairie winds of winter and the scorching heat of Dakota summers. He seems equipped to do well the task for which he has been chosen.

Some hundreds of years ago the great-great-grandfather of the Moses clan, together with members of his family and some of his neighbors, fled from their native Scotland into Norway, to escape what they regarded as religious persecution. The years, and intermarriage with the Scandinavians, combined to bestow upon John Moses, the Governor, the nationality of which he is proud—a Scandinavian-American. He is not lonesome in his adopted State. In the eighties, and since, the vast domain which was once Dakota Territory has attracted many thousand Norwegian and Swedish immigrants who have made homes and vast wheat and corn fields on the prairies which were once the habitat of Indians and herds of buffaloes.

New Conditions Faced

Many of these newcomers have prospered. In the regions of North Dakota where rainfall is ample, grain crops are abundant and cattle-raising is profitable. But in recent years hardship has befallen the wheat and corn areas in many sections of the Middle West. The natural sources of the water supply in and north of the Red River Valley have been destroyed by those eager to transmute swamps into fields. Hundreds of acres of once marsh and swamp have been drained and ditched, until now the Red River of the North, once a navigable stream, is a mere creek except in times of flood.

Added to the confusion and the hardships has been the destruction of natural grazing or pasure lands by those who attempted to produce wheat when the world shortage, 20 years ago, sent prices to a new high level. In what is known as the dry-farming areas the yield of wheat is better than in any recent year. Indeed, North Dakota, west of Valley City, has suffered an almost complete crop loss every year since 1932. A fairly abundant yield this year will improve the depleted fortunes of nearly every one.

Governor Moses unapologetically says his is the poorest State, financially, in the Union. Probably he knows the exact situation better than many others. He is a lawyer of splendid reputation and alert to a situation which promises, even with fair crops for some years to come, to be embarrassing and deplorable. About the only assets of the people of North Dakota, aside from unprofitable lignite coal deposits, are the farms—the land itself.

Few Bidders at Sales

Just now, as in thepast few years, only a few of the owners and tenants of the land are able to pa ythe assessed taxes. There are few bidders at tax sales, consequently there are no funds from that source. Country and district schools in many sections are closed because teachers cannot be employed and paid. Governor Moses does not regard it as the duty of the State to maintain educational standards at a general level. This, he insists, is the duty of township and county officials.

No Chief Executive in any of the States recently visited is facing more serious financial problems than those which confront Governor Moses. Even before the Federal Government inaugurated its plan of lending money on farm mortgages, North Dakota had established its own State Bank. Generous loans of public money were made in an effort to meet the emergency caused by repeated crop failures. Except in rare instances these claims have not been satisfied.

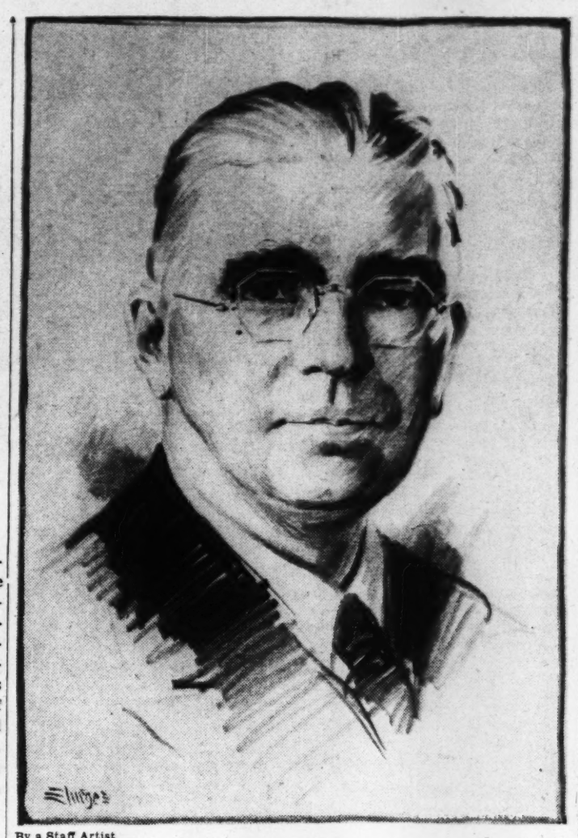
The law under which the bank was chartered and authorized to function provides that no part of the obligation shall be canceled, and that no reduction of the interest rate shall be allowed. This same restriction applies to loans made by the Federal Land Banks and otherwise by agencies sponsored and financed by the Washington Government.

Thousands of farm loans financed by the State and by Federal authority are long past due. No compromise save extensions can be permitted. Nothing remains to be done to clear the title of ownership and thus place the lands on the market but to institute foreclosure proceedings. By this process alone it will be made possible, in many cases, for the mortgagors to bid in the lands at forced sale and begin again a battle which may result in at least partial rehabilitation.

But it may be realized that the future success of the Dakota farmer would be best assured if the holdings were subdivided and parceled out in smaller tracts. There has been little diversification in the farming industry in the prairie country since the lands were opened to settlement. Wheat has been depended upon to repay the careless effort of plowing, sowing, and reaping.

In the dry-farming area, where rains are normally infrequent, one crop in five years will meet the urgent needs of the owner or tenant. But it will not make him prosperous or permit him to bear a fair share of the taxes imposed by State and county. She sharecropper in the Dakotas takes all he can wring from the soil, and puts nothing back in return for what he receives.

It is said that with the advent of labor-saving machinery, much of which can be rented by the day, the farm tenant in the dry sections works no more than 30 days in a year. He is not a great help in solving the problems which perplex the thrifty and cautious Governor Moses.



By a Staff Artist
John Moses
Governor of North Dakota

Juerges Arrested At Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Charged with bearing false witness in accusing Alfred Mueller, a Nazi leader in Argentina, and a former Secretary of the German Embassy of conspiring against Argentine independence, Heinrich Juerges was arrested Sept. 8.

Herr Juerges, also known as Enrique Juerges, is the self-styled former secretary of the German Propaganda Minister, Mr. Joseph Goebbels, and a leader of the anti-Hitler "black front" in Germany.

His arrest was ordered by Federal Judge Miguel Jantus.

It was recalled that Herr Juerges sent to President Ortiz and the newspaper Noticias Graficas copies of a purported official document which accused Herr Mueller and former Embassy Secretary von Schubert of a plan for annexation by the Reich of Patagonia in the southern part of Argentina. The two men were acquitted.

U. S. Envoy Presents Credentials in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, newly appointed envoy to Chile, presented his credentials Sept. 7 to President Aguirre in ceremonies marked by the exchange of friendly speeches.

After receiving military salutes at the Presidential Palace Ambassador Bowers told the Chilean President his mission would be to enhance friendly relations between the two countries.

Señor Aguirre replied that his Government hoped to implement good relations with the United States.

Pacifist Stand Assumed For Horses and Mules

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Making horses and mules go to war is cruelty, the California Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection League argued in asking an embargo on such shipments to warring nations.

The League telegraphed Secretary of State Cordell Hull urging such action.

Six Navy Fliers Killed

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Six Navy fliers were killed Sept. 7 in the wreck of a twin-motored patrol bomber which crashed in flames after striking antenna wires of the long-range radio station at Chollas Heights

Officials at the station made no estimate of damage to the antenna. The station transmits messages to Navy outposts all over the world. A naval investigation of the crash was started immediately.

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New Alabama Act Serves as Curb On Federal Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala. — The Alabama Legislature has enacted a measure which causes reverberations from WPA and TVA and brings smiles to officials of the Alabama Power Compay. This message, called the Booth act, provides that any municipality planning to operate its own electric plant may not construct duplicate facilities but must acquire existing ones.

The bill passed with only two dissenting votes in the House and two in the Senate. It was promptly signed by Gov. Frank M. Dixon in the face of protests from Director John M. Carmody of WPA and Chairman Harcourt A. Morgan of TVA.

Dr. Morgan declared that the Act would obstruct the authorized activities of TVA and that the State could not enforce a law in conflict with a federal statute. Mr. Carmody has held up funds for several Alabama projects, on the thetory that the Act goes counter to the agreements between WPA and the authorities affected. Governor Dixon replies that the Act in no way conflicts with either of the federal agencies nor interferes with their progress and policies.

A measure has been introduced into the Legislature to amend the Booth Act in such a way as to meet the objections raised against it. The legislative session is expected to end on Sept. 15.

On the heels of the passage of the Booth Act, the Alabama Power Company, through its President, Thomas W. Martin, announced a plan to construct a steam plant at Mobile with an investment of $4,000,000, construction to begin within 90 days. According to Mr. Martin, the company will press industrial developments in centers outside of the TVA zone of operations. He mentioned the Booth Act as legitimate and proper protection for utility investments, and announced that the ultimate investment in electric facilities and plants at Mobile would go beyond $10,000,000.

The inference drawn from these announcements is that the power company is informed of new industries that expect to locate or expand at Mobile and has undertaken to anticipate their power requirements. Already located at Mobile within the past two years are, a branch of the Aluminum Corporation of America to recover alumina from bauxite; an alum plant of the American Cyannamid Company, and a fiber-board plant of the American Gypsum Company. Now under construction is a white-paper mill by Hollingsworth & Whitney, their first plant outside of New England.

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Greek and Rumanian Stands Clarified

Greece can remain neutral so long as Italy does—Does not fear Germany as much.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8—Italy's decision to stay out of the war has given Greece hope of staying out too, according to information received here.

Greeks had no hesitation deciding to remain neutral in the present conflict for as long as they are allowed. Anglo-French guarantees, such as those with Rumania, were strictly unilateral and in no way involve Greece in having to come to the help of the western democracies. Even, therefore, if Italy joined Germany, Greece unlike Turkey would not be obliged to come in. It is understood Greece would only do so if it were actually attacked. Since the Italian occupation of Albania, however, this has seemed to most Greeks a very real possibility.

Greece and its partner in the Balkan Entente, Rumania, also have certain questions pending with Bulgaria. But the consensus is that Bulgaria will stay quiet unless the Peace Front should receive an entirely unexpected setback on the Western Front or in the Mediterranean.

Sentiment in Greece is understood to be strongly pro-British and it is emphasized that suggestions that the Prime Minister, Gen. John Metaxas himself is pro-German are completely mistaken. On the other hand, Greece has no quarrel with Germany, and most Greeks feel that Germany, unlike Italy, is too far away to be a direct menace to their independence.

Italy's Call for 'Peace'

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP)—A speedy German conquest of Poland, followed by "peace" overtures in which Premier Benito Mussolini would take the initiative, is still predicted in Italy.

Some Italian quarters expected Signor Mussolini would make the first move in the pacification program by renewing his proposals for a conference of the powers on the general settlement of the political and economic ills of Europe.

They felt that the German drive into Poland shortly would place a large part of that country under German occupation and that the time then would be ripe for the new move, which was termed "quite logical" by a high Fascist official after a conference between Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Rome, and Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Such a proposal would be made with German victory in Poland an accomplished fact and, coming from Signor Mussolini, would be in line with his ideas for a repartition of world wealth to give Germany and Italy political and economic parity with Great Britain and France, informed quarters said.

The Fascists long have asserted that this is the only lasting solution to Europe's strife and that it can be accomplished peacefully or by war.

[Dispatches from The Christian Science Monitor's London Bureau yesterday denied that Britain would seek any form of "military appeasement." The inference was that no discussions could at any time go forward with German troops on Polish soil. France has signed a protocol with Poland, similar to that previously signed by the British which it is believed would preclude a settlement with Polish territory still occupied.]

Acceptance of the conference proposal by Britain and France would mean a great victory for the Rome-Berlin Powers, it was said. But some Fascists thought that—since it would "satisfy" Germany and Italy, remove the cause for Nazi and Fascist territorial and other claims, and open the way for a new era of peace and prosperity—the British and French might accept a conference rather than go ahead with the war.

British and French quarters here were of a different attitude. They said the war would go on to a finish unless Adolph Hitler met the condition imposed by their countries for peaceful settlement when Signor Mussolini last week made his first proposal for a conference—recall of Germna troops from Poland.

Netherlands Takes Food Precautions

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Sept. 8

Distribution of food cards to Amsterdam's 800,000 residents started today as part of the Government's program to conserve supplies because of uncertain conditions developed by the new European war.

Similar distributions will start in The Hague and Rotterdam and eventually in all The Netherlands.

The measure was described by the Government as purely precautionary.

Parisians Respond To Alarm of Sirens

PARIS (AP)—Parisians took cover so quickly in the City's first three air raid alarms, the Government announced, that the warning time will be cut to 15 minutes.

Previously, the warning sirens started half an hour before enemy planes were expected to reach the City.

Tankers Drop Germans

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is replacing with American and other seamen several hundred German sailors who have been employed on its tankers under Panama registry. Under maritime laws the Company must send the dismissed employees to their homes.

Legion Ambulance Corps To Aid France Refused

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Stephen F. Chadwick of Seattle, Wash., National Commander of the American Legion, said here a request that the Legion's ambulance corps be permitted to join the French in the attack on the Siegfried Line was "sympathetically understood but impossible to grant."

Mr. Chadwick, here for a New York Department convention, said Commander Aubrey of the Department of France asked in a cablegram "have you any objection to organization of American Legion Ambulance Corps sponsored and enlisted by Department of France?" The National Commander replied, "American Legion means entire organization chartered by Congress which has recognized neutrality law and spirit such law would forbid enrollment private American organization."

Rumania watches advance into Poland with some apprehension — Pact refers to Soviet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8—Official announcement of Rumanian neutrality which followed a meeting of the Rumanian Royal Council came as no surprise to observers here.

Rumania has no common frontier with Germany, and the Polish Alliance, though it binds the two countries to help one another against aggression generally, has always been tacitly accepted as referring only to a threat from Russia. Staff talks which followed the conclusion of this treaty only dealt with this aspect.

Apprehension Increased

At the same time every advance by the Germans eastward into Poland brings them nearer the Rumanian frontier and tends to increase Rumanian apprehensions despite Germany's assurance it intends to respect the sovereignty and independence of the Balkan States.

Rumania has heard such assurances before, as for example when they were given to its partner in the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia.

The main reason why Rumania, in particular, is doubtful about German assurances is the fact that Germany needs Rumanian oil and corn. Just before Germany attacked Poland, Rumania suspended deliveries of oil to Germany on the ground that Germany had failed to carry out its part of the bargain, namely to supply war material ordered to Rumania from the Skoda works before Czechoslovakia became a protectorate.

It is not known whether these difficulties have been overcome. Germany needs the output of the Skoda Works almost as badly as Rumanian oil, and Rumanians have no illusions that they would run considerable risks if they withheld supplies.

Position Understood

The Rumanian decision to remain neutral is quite understood here. It is pointed out that British and French guarantees to Rumania were never bilateral as in the case of Turkey so Rumania was not obliged to help the two democracies unless it wanted to.

Apart from the question of direct German aggression against Rumania the only reason for bringing Anglo-French guarantees into operation would be an attack by Hungary. Despite the ancient feud over Transylvania this is considered highly improbable in view of the strong pro-Polish and pro-Peace Front sentiment in both countries.

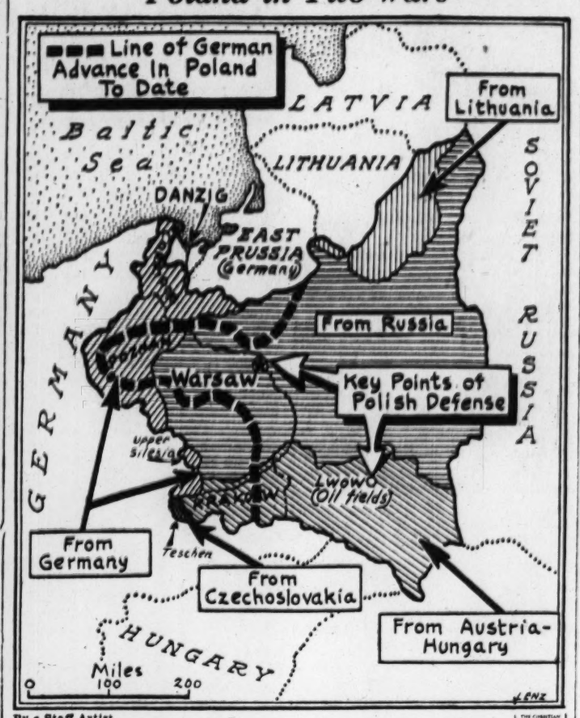
Talks are understood to be going on between them in the hope of finding a basis for a nonaggression treaty, but little progress is reported so far.

Italy's Nitrate Order

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP)—Italy's war preparations have been advanced a step by a law ordering ammonium nitrate plants to be kept at peak efficiency. The plants, which are being enlarged, were ordered to be ready for top production by the end of December or suffer 10,000 lire (about $520) fine and possible closure.

The Guilds Ministry was empowered to order the companies to produce ammonium nitrate for agricultural purposes. It is used also in the manufacture of explosives.

Poland in Two Wars



By a Staff Artist

Position at End of First Week, 1939

By following the thick broken line, which marks the present extent of the German advance into Poland, it will be possible to see exactly how much of Polish territory previously held by Germany, Austria, and Russia is included in the area that the German armies have occupied. Germany has regained the Corridor, Upper Silesia, and part of the Province of Poznan.

Poles 'Dig In' Near Warsaw; First Week of War Summarized

(Continued from Page 1)

sesses a frontier extremely difficult to defend, more than a thousand miles in length, highly irregular, and without mountains or other natural means of defense on the sectors where the Germans launched their main drives. Moreover the Germans possess definite superiority in man power and overwhelming superiority in aircraft and mechanized weapons.

The situation on the western front where there are two veritable fortress lines, the French Maginot and the German Siegfried, confront each other in an entirely different manner. Since the Rhine constitutes a formidable natural obstacle on the southern part of the Franco-German frontier, the French General Staff has been obliged to concentrate offensive preparations along a narrow front scarcely exceeding 100 miles between Lauterbourg, where the Rhine diverges from the frontier, and the frontier of neutral Luxemburg.

Comparison of Training

As regards training and material equipment there is no such difference between the French and Germans as between the Germans and the Poles. Hence a very different course of operations on the two fronts must be considered natural and inevitable.

The German strategic plan on the eastern front apparently envisages the convergence of several armies on Warsaw. Two of the strongest German drives have been from East Prussia aiming at Warsaw from the north which the Poles, according to their latest information are to resist along a line running through Torun, and Plonsk, and from Silesia. The immediate objective, Lodz, was reached yesterday, according to German report.

These two converging drives threaten the encirclement of Polish forces stationed in the westernmost Polish Province, Poznan, and these troops are apparently being rapidly withdrawn toward positions near Warsaw, the German capture of Poznan being momentarily expected.

The Fall of Krakow

Simultaneously another German push into the former Austrian Province of Galicia led to the capture of the historic Polish city, Krakow. The Poles in this region have been resisting along the Dunajec River, which figured prominently in the fighting on the Russian front in the World War.

There has been another German invasion from Slovakia which threatens the new Polish industrial region around Przemysl. The Poles placed many new war industries in this southern part of their country, believing it relatively safe against attack northward from Germany and Russia, but German occupation of Slovakia changed this outlook.

One may expect the Poles to fall back behind the River Vistula, covering Warsaw from the north, and establish a semi-circular front covering their capital, whence the Government already has evacuated to Lublin.

Whether the Poles can make a prolonged defense of Warsaw or even counterattack depends on factors upon which little accurate information is available here, namely, the conditions under which their retreat is carried out, and the existence of large well-equipped and fresh reserves.

Many Prisoners Taken

One of the few German claims reproduced in the French press announces the capture of 100,000 prisoners and 60 cannon. The German advance has been remarkably fast, according to the opinion of neutral military observers, and illustrates the formidable possibilities of aircraft, tanks, and mechanized weapons against opponents whose courage is unsupported by similar material equipment.

The fact that Poland possesses so few natural barriers except a few river courses also has greatly handicapped its defense. French commentators also emphasize the point that Polish mobilization was distinctly less advanced than the German when war started.

Germany has already occupied a considerable section of the territory—Poznan, Upper Silesia, and the so-called Corridor—which it was obliged to cede to the new Polish state after the World War. It also seized Krakow, belonging to Austria before the war, and a small slice of former Russian Poland.

The speed of the German invasion may be best estimated by considering the decisive battle for Warsaw now probably not far off, whereas during the World War the Germans only captured Warsaw after a year of heavy fighting.

Of course the German strategy in the two wars is entirely different, the full weight of the offensive being thrown on the eastern front this time, while the first big drive was launched against France during the World War.

Mexico to Sell to Allies

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 2 (AP)—A statement that Mexico would sell oil and other products to belligerents "which deserve our sympathy" was taken in Government circles today to indicate Mexico intended to help supply Britain and France.

The statement was made by Dr. Ramon Beteta, an Undersecretary of Foreign Relations and close adviser of President Cardenas, whose Party of the Mexican Revolution expresses opposition to Nazi ideology.

(Most observers believe that the British Navy will be able to prevent any considerable shipments by sea to Germany.)

Dr. Beteta's statement came at a time when informed circles said Mexico had canceled a $20,000,000 oil barter deal with W. R. Davis, New York oil man. Mr. Davis had been shipping about 75 per cent of the oil to Germany, which sent Mexico merchandise and equipment in exchange.

Inability to ship oil to Germany was given as the reason for the reported contract concellation. At the time Mexico made the Davis deal, President Cardenas said that Mexico was forced to seek markets wherever it could find them and that some nations had refused to buy Mexican oil.

The Davis contract was reported about 50 per cent completed on Sept. 1. It was understood that Mexico will continue to sell Mr. Davis as much oil as he can market elsewhere.

Mexico was reported to have about $6,000,000 in credits tied up in Germany, with little hope of getting anything in return, at least for the duration of the European war.

U. S. Gets Argentina Trade

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Argentine Government, feeling the need of products formerly imported from European nations now at war, has issued a decree which partly reopens the doors to United States trade closed last December.

The decree, which may foreshadow the conclusion of a mutually satisfactory trade treaty now under negotiation, permits the entry of such North American merchandise as fuels, electrical appliances, chemicals, drugs and newsprint which under the import licensing system in effect since December could find no market in Argentina.

It is expected the treaty itself will completely restore normal trade between Argentina and the United States.

Simultaneously press and radio have begun campaigns to awaken "continental consciousness" to strengthen Pan-American solidarity in the face of war in Europe.

U. S. Occupies Air Gibraltar, Wary of U-Boats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The United States Army's new advance air base on the island of Puerto Rico—which is to become the Gibraltar of the Caribbean—is now a fact.

Less than a day after Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring signed a legal document taking over the wild and undeveloped property near Punta Borinquen, a runway was hastily improvised by cutting away the underbrush with machetes, and an army airplane succeeded in landing.

An American flag was hoisted onto a palm tree.

The speed of the operation was typical of a score of moves both by the Army and Navy, spurred by unconfirmed reports that German submarines are cruising in Caribbean waters and by the impending maneuvers of the leading Latin-American nations to prevent Germany from gaining any naval airbase foothold in the Americas.

Soldiers Dispatched

Orders were issued yesterday transferring 1,500 soldiers of the regular Army to Puerto Rico, together with field artillery, coast defense equipment, and a supply division. They will leave from Virginian ports almost at once, the first contingents embarking in two or three days.

The Navy Department announced that the reports of submarines in the Caribbean were being investigated thoroughly. Though most of the German submarines are small, there are 15 large ones capable of operating at such a distance from their home bases and hence the rumors, though not substantiated publicly, are not being disregarded.

Substantial reinforcements to the Canal Zone air force are also on their way southward, and the American submarine Spearfish, now in Brazil on a shakedown cruise, has been ordered to return to Guantanamo, Cuba.

Threat to Trade

The reason for the apprehension here, which is sufficiently real to have been publicly voiced by Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, is the prospect that Germany might seek to sink neutral American shipments of strategic raw materials to Britain and France, though apparently passenger shipping is to be restricted. The Latin American countries are all prepared for doing a land-office business in precisely the sort of supply trade which it is Germany's business to keep away from the ports of Britain. Even rumors of German submarines in this area, therefore, will serve as a stimulus to joint measures of protection which presumably will be adopted at the Panama Conference of American Powers late this month.

Mein Kampf Profits Given to Red Cross

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A British publishing house placed this advertisement in London newspapers today:

"Hitler's Mein Kampf.

"The publishers have decided to give all the author's royalties from the sale of this book, since the commencement of the war, to the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance."

House Committee Seeks Defects in Labor Setup

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Howard W. Smith said Sept. 8 that the Special House Committee to investigate the National Labor Relations Board hoped to locate "any defects in the Nation's labor machine" which might handicap the country in an emergency.

After presiding over the first routine meeting of the Committee, he said: "It is very necessary at this time that the Nation's productive capacity be maintained, without labor strife of a nature which might cripple our industry when we most need full-time operation."

Fish Hatchery Built In St. Louis Park

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—St. Louis claims to have the only Federal fish hatchery within sight of a skyscraper.

It is a new $26,000 building and plant in Forest Park, where the Government plans to propagate large- and small-mouth bass, crappie, bluegill and catfish.

The plant will be used for restocking in Missouri and southern Illinois.

U. S. Submarine Base

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy, officials disclosed, will begin immediate construction of a $350,000 submarine base at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Commander Harold W. Johnson, of the Civil Engineers Corp., attached to the New York Navy Yard, will report to San Juan, Puerto Rico, Sept. 10 for duty as officer in charge of construction of the San Juan naval air base and the St. Thomas submarine base.

Wallace on Air Tonight

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Columbia Broadcasting Company today announced that Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, would address the nation over its networks tonight on the subject of food "profiteering." Mr. Wallace will speak from Washington at 8 p. m. (E. S. T.).

Canada Awaits Declaration Of Steps to Meet Emergency

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Canadian Parliament, on the second day of its emergency session, prepared today for a thorough debate on Canada's position while Great Britain is at war.

Today's session was expected to be marked by a declaration from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on the steps his government has taken to meet the national emergency and the measures it plans to take in the future.

It was generally believed Parliament would reach its decision on the manner and extent of Canada's aid to Britain, which the Prime Minister has assured the people would consist of "effective co-operation," within the next few days.

According to the speech from the throne yesterday by Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General, Parliament will be asked to vote money to cover emergency expenditures already made and still to be made to protect national security.

"Proposals for further effective action by Canada will be laid before you without delay," he said.

Not a Declaration of War

Estimates for extraordinary expenditure, the Governor-General added, would be submitted to the Houses for approval because of "the state of war which now exists." This phrase, it was explained unofficially, did not constitute a declaration of war by Canada, but referred to the state of war in Europe.

Presentation of 36 orders-in-council disclosed a planned expenditure of $16,450,000 for defense, of which $8,918,930 was for the immediate needs of the Dominion's air, land and naval forces.

Other orders-in-council dealt with provision for air raid precautions, proclamation of the War Measures Act of 1914, which gives the Government extraordinary powers pending a meeting of Parliament, and formation of a war-time prices and trade board to prevent profiteering.

Also presented by the Prime Minister were copies of correspondence with the British and other Governments during the crisis preceding the outbreak of war.

The Prime Minister's outline of the Government's plans was expected to lead off a full debate on the war situation and Canada's part in it.

No Change in Canada's Status

Mr. King explained yesterday that the Governor-General's reference to the existence of a state of war did not change Canada's position in relation to the European conflict.

"The speech from the Throne made no change in the position of Canada as it has been since the proclamation under the War Measures Act was issued," the Prime Minister said.

"A formal statement defining the position of Canada will be issued following action by Parliament."

There has been considerable argument over the question whether a declaration of war by the United Kingdom automtically brings Canada into war, but the feeling here among observers is that Parliament will be asked to take definite action in this connection.

In a speech broadcast Sunday to the people of Canada the Prime Minister said:

"In what manner and to what extent Canada may most effectively be able to co-operate in the common cause is, as I have already stated, something which Parliament itself will decide.

"All I need to add at the moment is that Canada, as a free nation of the British Commonwealth, is bringing her co-operation voluntarily. Our effort will be voluntary."

An order-in-council proclaiming the War Measures Act of 1914, to which Mr. King referred, was dated Sept. 1—two days before Britain went to war with Germany. It declared that "a state of apprehended war exists and has existed since Aug. 25, 1939

Yugoslavs Pledge Loyalty

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (CP)—The Yugoslav-Canadian Association has sent a telegram to the office of the Secretary of State here reaffirming its members' allegiance to King George and expressing their willingness "to serve and sacrifice their lives for their adopted country." The telegram, signed by Petar Bulat, President of the Association convention which adopted a resolution to this effect in Hamilton, Sept. 2, said the Association has 26 branches in Canada.

New Finance Chief Named

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has strengthened his war-time Cabinet by giving the Finance portfolio to Lieut. Col. J. L. Ralston, Montreal lawyer, distinguished war veteran and former Minister of National Defense.

At the same time the Prime Minister accepted the resignation of Charles Dunning, Finance Minister since the present Government was formed in 1935, who announced his retirement some weeks ago because of health.

Colonel Ralston has served as Government counsel and as member of important Government commissions and missions and was Canada's delegate to the London Naval Conference in 1930. He was Minister of Defense from 1926 to 1930 and was in opposition until just prior to the 1935 general election when he entered law practice in Montreal.

Roosevelt's Pledge To Canada Recalled

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

The fact that Canada is preparing to help Great Britain in its fight against Germany recalls a pledge President Roosevelt made last year in a speech at Kingston, Ontario.

He said: "The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

However, there is no sign that Canadian soil will be thus threatened. The President's pledge was widely interpreted at the time as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada.

Canadian Ukrainians Act

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (CP)—Officials of the Ukrainian National Council said that Ukrainians in the Dominion propose to raise a field force of 25,000 men for service in Canada or overseas. Command of the force has been accepted by Gen. Vladimir Sikewich, who has named Lieut. Col. Morey de Morand to take charge of the first battalion. Commandant A. S. Webster and Capt. W. Hullay will be in charge of general headquarters in Toronto.

Mandate on Britain's Side

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A Reuter (British news agency) dispatch from Pretoria, South Africa, last night said it was learned Southwest Africa, mandated to the Union of South Africa, was regarded as automatically at war with Germany following the Union's declaration of hostilities.

The territory originally was annexed by Germany in 1884, but was surrendered to Union force in 1915. Approximately one-third of its 30,000 European population speak German.

New Zealand Calls Recruits

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Government decided today to raise a special military force for service within and beyond the Dominion.

Volunteers between 21 and 35 years of age will be recruited. The first contingent of 6,600 will be organized beginning next week.

Troops Cheer King George

London (AP) — King George, carrying a gas mask and dressed in the service uniform of a Field Marshall, received a tremendous cheer Sept. 7 when he visited troops of the Aldershot command. The King's visit failed to interrupt feverish mobilization work at Aldershot.

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India Tries to Win Tribes Away From the Fakir of Ipi

LONDON—With Great Britain concentrating its attention on the fateful events in Europe, the problem of subduing the warlike tribes on India's turbulent Northwest Frontier has again come to the foreground. The source of the unrest is a fanatical Moslem known as the Fakir of Ipi who is attempting to form a federation of tribes directed against British and Indian rule. These semi-nomadic Waziri tribes have resisted independently for 90 years.

The fakir lives among the tribes who occupy a territory 80 miles wide and 100 miles long along the border of Afghanistan. Their land consists of barren mountains traversed by narrow winding gorges which provide excellent hiding places, but little food.

Scarcity and famine are so common, that the tribesmen often prey upon the villages in the settled lowlands in search for the means of subsistence. Such raids have usually been followed by punitive expeditions involving great costs to the India Government.

Like a No-Man's Land

The Waziris for years have resisted British and Indian attempts to better their lot, and as the cost of complete pacification by force would have been still greater, the tribal country has long been treated as an independent no-man's land.

It was not until the end of the World War that the Government of India began to introduce "civilizing influences" in earnest. Measures were taken to improve education, agriculture, and irrigation and to provide roads for safe travel in an effort to overcome the tribesman's ignorance, and to lessen the economic hardships which drive him to brigandage.

These efforts have met with only partial success, because the religious fanaticism of the Muhammadan tribesmen has been inflamed by such agitators as the Fakir of Ipi.

For more than 30 years the fakir has led a "holy war" against both Hindu and Christian on the pretext that the India Government was about to destroy Islam. From his mountain hideouts, he directs his hastily gathered army of 200 to 1,000 men, against the larger towns and villages in the Indus Valley. When an army is sent to drive it back, the marauder attacks once and then melts away.

Punitive Measures Taken

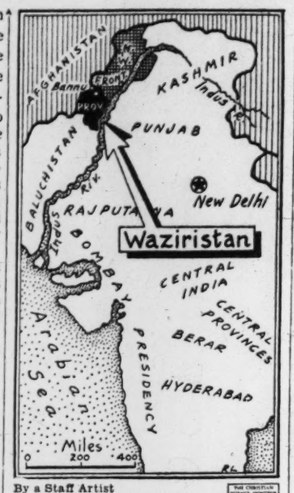
All that the Indian authorities have been able to do is exact a fine from the tribe that supplied the warriors and insist that the fakir be expelled from tribal territory. If the tribe resists, certain areas are "proscribed" by the military and are bombed by planes, or the tribe is deprived of the right to graze its flocks in the valley during the winter. All fines are paid in rifles, so that with each successive outburst the supply of arms in the mountain area is reduced.

Meanwhile the Fakir of Ipi moves to the territory of another tribe for the winter, and in the spring appears somewhere else.

The India Government does not wish to take large-scale action against the Fakir for fear of a movement of unification among all Moslems in India. The Moslems have felt that the Hindus and Christians have a monopoly in the government and that they are being discriminated against, but their efforts to change the situation has up until now been peaceful.

In view of this, any large-scale action against the Fakir might help to unite the Waziri tribes and the other Moslems on the Northwest Border — thus far separated by bitter tribal feuds—into a militant Moslem opposition.

Because of such feuds the India Government believes that the present efforts of the Fakir to unite the tribes will not succeed. It therefore pursues a policy of getting on good terms with the tribes individually by subsidies and honors, in the hope that they will ultimately refuse to listen to the fanatic.



By a Staff Artist

Trouble Zone in India

Blackened section of the map shows the part of India's northwest territory held by the warlike Waziris.

Workers in Reich Reported Saying: It Is Not Our War

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—(Via Radio)—"It is not our war," German workers were described as saying in a message sent over news tickers in London.

"We have nothing in common with the present regime; the German workers and peasants do not want war and have nothing in common with the Nazi regime," said the communication of the Independent Labor Party from the Independent Socialists in Germany.

"Hitler begins the war with Poland against the will of large masses of the population. Comrades, we love Germany, but though we love our native country we have nothing on common with the present regime."

Germans Order All Britons To Report to Police

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—All British subjects in Germany above the age of 15 were ordered yesterday to report to local police stations within 24 hours by Wilhelm Frick, Interior Minister.

He decreed that subjects of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, English colonies and protectorates, British mandated territories and India must report personally or by mail.

Persons now without nationality who previously possessed such citizenships also were required to report. They will not be permitted to leave their present place of residence except with official consent.

Argentina Plans Action On German Army Mission

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine War Ministry was studying whether to remove the mission of German Army officers now instructing Argentina's land forces.

Such a removal would be considered as part of Argentina's effort to maintain neutrality in the European conflict.

The German Embassy said the officers had not been recalled to Germany.

Germans Ask Refuge

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The German colony presented a petition to the Government Sept. 7 asking that about 150 members of crews and passengers of German steamships anchored at Punta Arenas be allowed internment in Costa Rica. Among the German passengers affected by the tie-up of German ships at Punta Arenas are a number of Jewish refugees. These would be excluded from Costa Rica under decree limiting immigration of refugees.

India Responds Overwhelmingly To British Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8—The response in India to the call to support Britain in the war has become so overwhelming as to have outrun the ability of the Government at Delhi to handle the offers of service that have been submitted.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, has issued a notice that the allocation of national service must take time in order to ensure that everyone's effort may be used to the best advantage.

Eighty-three leading Indian Princes—virtually all the important ones—are among those who have placed their resources at Britain's disposal for service anywhere. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Indians' Premier Prince, who rules over 14,000,000 persons inhabiting territories as big as the combined areas of England, Scotland, and Wales, has appealed in a special firman to all Indians to sink differences and combine against a common foe.

The Aga Khan, who has 10,000,000 Moslem followers in Western India, East Africa, and around the Persian Gulf has called for "unstinted service to the cause for which Britain fights." The Maharaja of Bikaner who spoke for India at the first Round-Table Conference in 1930 has offered not only the resources of his state but also the personal services of his only surviving son.

India sent overseas in the World War to help the Allies 400,000 noncombatants and 800,000 combatants of whom more than 73,000 gave their lives on active service. The Bengal jute industry has a quarter of a million workers busy turning out sandbags for the entire democratic world. The Central Provinces' coal mines have been organized to provide enough fuel to enable British Empire shipping—mercantile as well as naval—to keep the seas throughout the Orient.

The wave of Indian indignation against totalitarian aggression has now risen high. "Any question of controversy with the British regarding the future of India must be put over until the common peril is past," says Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Liberal Indian leader. "Self-interest," he adds, "demands that we do everything to secure safety for our country, and that cannot be done without full and unreserved co-operation with the British."

Contraband Rules Pose Problem For Danish Exporters

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Britain's new war contrabands regulations will prove a serious concern for Denmark's export business unless some agreement can be reached with the British and Germans.

Since foodstuffs are included in the British contraband list, Denmark will be unable to send pork, livestock, butter, and eggs to Germany except by inadequate overland routes.

Germany is expected to reciprocate the British action and forbid export of the same products to Britain.

Danes hoped they might negotiate a settlement with the two warring powers for exemption of certain quotas from the contraband list.

Rule of Peace Adopted By Belgian Royalty

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium's Royal Family has adopted a "business as usual policy" despite the war which rages along their country's borders.

The Dowager Queen Helen visited the Hemling Exhibition at Bruges, and King Leopold insisted that horse racing be resumed Sept 15 and the opera season Sept. 30.

Recalled to Moscow

Wide World

A. T. Merekaloff

Former Russian Ambassador to Germany, who handled much of the negotiation of the Soviet-German Pact. He has been succeeded by A. A. Shkhartseff and appointed "to other work."

Bund Will Fight, It Says, to Keep U. S. Neutral

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—National and sectional leaders of the German-American Bund joined in a declaration today that their organization "will fight for a United States neutrality in fact, the calling off of the hate-mongers of the radio, press, etc., and the strictest enforcement of the arms embargo."

Fritz Kuhn, national leader, and other Bund officials issued a statement asserting the war "is no concern of the United States" except as a reminder of "discredited, lying British atrocity propaganda" and the unpaid British and French war debts.

The Washington Government was called "a frankly pro-British Administration" and the holding up of the German liner Bremen in New York harbor last week by Federal officials was described as a "cheap example" of New Deal neutrality.

The signers said they were "satisfied" that the liner Athenia was "sunk at the orders of the First Lord of the British Admiralty, Winston Churchill."

They said Germans concluded a trade and nonaggression treaty with Russia for reasons of "self-preservation" and partly because of the Jewish boycott on German goods in the United States, "the United States foreign trade and the American workers and farmer being the losers."

Recognizing the difference between the Russian Government and "Jewish-Marxist-Communist International," Britain sought an alliance with Russia for months, they said, but now propagandists assert this difference no longer applies "when Germany beats Britain at her own game."

German Decree Launches Unified Rationing Plan

BERLIN (AP)—District economy offices were established by decree throughout Germany Sept. 6 in order to build a unified administration for application of wartime measures such as rationing lists.

The task of these offices principally will be to see that the population is provided with vital commodities, such as coal, fuel, oil, rubber tires, textiles, shoes soap, and similar manufactured products.

Public food bureaus also were established in provincial districts.

N. Y. Hotel Manager Forbids War Talk Among Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Employees of the Towers Hotel, Brooklyn, were maintaining the strictest neutrality, in speech at least, toward the European conflict today, following a notice by Carl Letsch, General Manager, that any discussion of the war while on duty would be considered just and sufficient reason for dismissal.

In issuing the notice, Mr. Letsch declared that those fortunate to live in the United States and to be employed should refrain from an "inflaming discussion" which might jeopardize both American liberty and economic security.

"In accordance with the message given to the American people by our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, a few days ago in connection with the European War," the notice read, "he urged us all to maintain strict neutrality, and I must urge all our employees to do so both in actions and manner, and to refrain from discussing the war either among themselves or with the guests.

"We are fortunate to be here in this country with work to do in this hotel, and we can and should live in peace with each other so that we may continue to enjoy this privilege. Any discrimination or ill-will between employees because of racial or other background will not be tolerated in our daily life at the Towers. Those enjoying the privilege of American citizenship and having the good fortune to be employed at a time of great economic difficulty and unrest must not endanger our present comparatively happy condition by bringing into our daily business life undesirable and inflaming discussions about what is happening in Europe.

"All of us owe undivided loyalty to our glorious country, and should the time ever come when it is necessary for us to defend our freedom and rights, we must be ready to do our bit.

"With this thought in mind, I urge you again to strictly refrain from discussing this unfortunate war while on the job for the good of our business, and for the happiness of all concerned. Disregard of this admonition will be considered just and sufficient reason for dismissal from our employment," the notice concluded.

The Towers Hotel is one of the largest in the Borough of Brooklyn.

'Sunk'

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 8

A message saying "sunk—all's well" was received today from Capt. J. Stone Thomson, master of the British ship Pukkastan, by the Hindustan Steam Shipping Company, owners of the 5,809-ton freighter, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Pukkastan was reported by the liner American Farmer to have been attacked by a submarine in the Atlantic.

Submarine Raids And Mines Keep Shipping Upset

The following account of continued raids on merchant shipping is compiled from Associated Press and other reports.

Fresh attacks on merchant shipping by both sides in the European struggle were recorded today. Following the sinking of the British freighters Manaar and Olivegrove, reported yesterday, news comes of attacks on two other freighters, the British Pukkastan and the French Tamara, while the Berlin supreme command stated today that the German steamer Franken had been attacked unsuccessfully by British planes in neutral waters near Padang, Sumatra, The Netherlands East Indies, and another German steamer, the Heldrid Bissmark, was reported from Copenhagen to have sunk after an explosion supposed to be from a mine, south of Ore Sound, off Sweden. Other reported victims were the Cunarder Royal Sceptre, a freighter, and the Corinthic, which last, however, though attacked, reached port safely.

A Netherlands mine-sweeper was reported disabled by an explosion said to have been caused by a mine, while the British steamer Regent Tiger was reported torpedoed by a submarine.

Another Unidentified

Earlier, an unidentified steamer was reported to have blown up off the Danish island of Aeroe, south of Funen. Observers said that they believed that the ship was a German freighter and that all the crew had perished.

Another report, given some credence in London, was that the destroyers which escorted the Batavier V bringing Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, and his staff from Berlin, had dropped depth bombs midway across the English Channel in consequence of the operations of submarines in their vicinity.

The British Government stated that 54 German ships had taken refuge in the neutral port of Vigo, Spain, and nine others were in Japanese ports.

The whereabouts of the $20,000,000 liner Bremen, pride of the German merchant fleet, remained a mystery. Berlin sources have said it reached a neutral port unharmed after sailing from New York eight days ago and it was rumored in Berlin Sept. 7 that it was at the Russian port of Murmansk.

With shipping in confusion and ships at sea keeping secret their positions, there was no way of knowing the fate of other vessels. A report from Copenhagen Sept. 6 said "several vessels" had been sunk by mines near Denmark, but only the Greek Kosti was listed as a mine victim. In addition, numerous ships were long overdue at their destinations.

Submarines

The United States liner American Farmer has advised Radio Marine that the British ship Pukkastan and the French ship Tamara were attacked in the Atlantic by submarines.

The position of the Pukkastan was given as somewhere off the south coast of Ireland, and that of the French off the northwest coast of Spain, near the Bay of Biscay.

The Tamara is a 3,747-ton freighter in the French-African trade.

The Pukkastan, a vessel of 5,809 tons, is also in the African freight trade. It is owned by the Hindustan Steam Shipping Company and its home port is Newcastle, England.

Meanwhile, owners of the 7,242-ton Manaar, sunk Sept. 6 off Portugal, have been informed officially that 10 European officers and 36 East Indians, members of the crew, were landed in Portugal.

Seamen Drift

The Manaar, bound for Calcutta, was said by survivors to have been sunk by a submarine.

The Manaar left Liverpool Sept. 3, bound for Calcutta. Its seamen said that at 7:30 o'clock at night the submarine broke surface at a point about 70 miles northwest of Capt Roca, or less than 100 miles from the Portuguese Coast, and without warning began the attack.

The Indian crew members, ignorant of their location and of navigation itself, were drifting helplessly when they were found.

In connection with the British attack on the German steamer Franken, the German supreme command charged that the fliers had violated international law. It cited The Hague agreement of 1907 and other rules barring warlike activities in neutral waters.

British planes are based at the great naval base of Singapore, 300 miles away.

Seven members of the crew of the German steamer Heldrid Bissmark were reported killed by the explosion off the Swedish coast. Survivors said they believed the vessel, which went down in a few minutes, had struck a mine. The vessel was loaded with saltpeter.

The area where the above-mentioned unidentified steamer was blown up has been mined by Germany, but shipping authorities expressed the opinion that a drifting mine was responsible, since the vessel was not in the charted mine fields.

Meanwhile the British Ministry of Information announced a British attack on a German mine-laying submarine declaring that German merchant ships were "being steadily driven from the seas."

The Ministry's statement gave no information on the British assault on the submarine beyond expressing belief it had been successful.

Chronology

Following is a record of maritime losses in the European war:

Sept. 3, 1939—Athenia, British, 13,581 gross tonnage. Sunk 200 miles west of the Hebrides. British Admiralty claimed it was torpedoed. German Government maintained ship hit British mine. 1,347 persons, passengers and crew, on board. Fatalities not fully determined.

Sept. 4, 1939—Olinda, German, 4,576 gross tonnage. Sunk in South Atlantic by British cruiser Ajax after crew ordered to abandon ship.

Sept. 4, 1939—Kostl, Greek, 3,933 gross tonnage. Struck mine in the Baltic, two miles south of Falsterbo, Sweden. Crew of 29 rescued by German ship.

Sept. 5, 1939—Bosnia, British, 2,407 gross tonnage. Torpedoed 100 miles off coast of Scotland. One man killed. Norwegian tanker rescued 31 other members of crew and one passenger.

Sept. 5, 1939—Carl Fritzen, German, 6,594 gross tonnage. Sunk in South Atlantic. Crew reported saved.

Sept. 6, 1939—Inn, German, 2,867 gross tonnage. Sunk in mid-Atlantic. No details regarding crew.

Sept. 7, 1939—Royal Sceptre, British, 4,853 gross tonnage. Loss announced by British but no details given.

Sept. 7, 1939—Olivegrove, British, 4,060 gross tonnage. Sunk by submarine off Irish Coast. Crew of 33 allowed to abandon ship in lifeboats and picked up by United States Liner Washington.

Sept. 7, 1939—Manaar, British, 7,242 gross tonnage. Sunk in Atlantic off the Portuguese Coast by explosion; 88 in crew; two known fatalities, three wounded, 40 missing.

Sept. 7, 1939—Pukkastan, British, 5,809 gross tonnage. Torpedoed off coast of Ireland. No details given.

Sept. 7, 1939—Tamara, French, 3,747 gross tonnage. Reported sunk off northwest coast of Spain but sinking unconfirmed.

Sept. 8, 1939—Heldrid Bissmark, German, 727 gross tonnage. Sunk in Ore Sound on eastern side of Danish Peninsula between the Island of Sjaelland and Sweden. Seven members of crew killed; seven rescued. Survivors believed ship struck mine.

Sept. 8, 1939—Dutch minesweeper, name not given, in the North Sea off the West Frisian Islands, Northern Netherlands. Believed to have struck a mine. Twenty-nine killed.

Sept. 8, 1939—Regent Tiger, British, 10,176 gross tonnage. Torpedoed by submarine. Crew of 44 saved by Belgian cruiser.

In Parent's Steps

Wide World

Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George

Son of Britain's World War Prime Minister, Mr. David Lloyd George, joins Chamberlain Government as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, succeeding Mr. Ronald Cross, new Minister of Economic Welfare. Maj. Lloyd George is known as an independent liberal and had been critical of past Chamberlain policies.

Witness Describes Opening Of Hitler's War at Danzig

By a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

RIGA, Latvia, Sept 8 — In a Danzig hotel lobby I heard a German officer who usually slept late leave a call for 3:15 the next morning—Friday, Sept. 1.

I realized then that it was coming.

It was 4:47 a. m. by my watch when the firing started. I couldn't place it as a ran down the hotel stairs several steps at a time.

The night watchman said:

"Es geht los." (It's started.)

I ran toward the Vistula River. There I saw what it was—the German Cruiser Schleswig-Holstein firing on the Polish munitions depot of Westerplatte.

(Adolf Hitler's order of the day instructing the German Army to "meet force with force" was timed at 5:30 a. m.)

Already the cruiser's white sides were blackened from the powder of the shells it was pouring onto the heavily-wooded Westerplatte Peninsula from its 18-centimeter and 28-centimeter guns.

Strangely, I found a taxi that took me to the former customs house. From there I climbed a hill behind the lines.

All Approaches Guarded

Below, German soldiers were guarding all approaches to the waterfront and clearing the entire harbor district of thousands of civilians to clear the way for the air raids that were to come. Windows all through the district were smashed by the force of the explosions of the shells from the cruiser.

The Schleswig-Holstein was standing out in the harbor, not far off shore. Beyond the peninsula, in Danzig Bay, were other ships of the German fleet.

Between the two forces lay the little Peninsula, completely surrounded by enemy territory and offering no chance for retreat or escape. The Poles seemed to be drawing back, strictly on the defensive, and their firing apparently had no definite objective.

After an hour of shelling from the Schleswig-Holstein, I saw a German landing party set out. But their attempt to storm the Poles failed. A cross-fire of machine-guns, the Poles' chief armament, drove them back with heavy losses.

Land in Deserted City

By mistake a cab driver and I landed in the new Sahrwasser Harbor District. It was an eerie place. Cleared out by the Germans, it was a dead city, with gaping windows amid the wreckage left by wild firing and bombing from the sea.

On the second day 24 German bombers dropped at least 50 bombs on the peninsula. It was a tremendous effort to dislodge the stubborn band of defenders, and the explosions echoed and re-echoed over Danzig.

But when it was all over a rattle of machine-guns showed the Poles still were defiant. During the next days more shells followed, and still the Poles held fast.

Even Danzigers began talking about the "Polish fanatics," and to puzzle over the Germans' inability to capture the defenders and seize the munitions depot that was granted Poland by treaty.

Found Traveling Slow

As the German Gestapo (secret police) and the troops clamped down further restrictions and Danzig became a locked-up city, I decided to leave. The Gestapo said they had "no objection" to my going, but still it took an entire day to get a pass.

By way of Kalthos, on the Danzig side of East Prussia, I finally reached Marienburg. Three German troops already were in charge and I had some difficulty with examination of my passport and questioning of the Gestapo pass because it gave no specific permission to travel.

Eventually, I was passed through and onto the direct route to Riga. On the trip here I saw much open military activity throughout East Prussia.

Today, when word came to Riga that the white flag had been raised over Westerplatte, these Poles and recent arrivals from Danzig took the news with a mixture of skepticism and relief that the uneven struggle was ended.

EVERY NIGHT'S SATURDAY NIGHT FOR ME

IT'S pretty nice being a Borden Bossie at the World's Fair these hot days. For every day at milking time I get a nice, cool shower. It happens on Borden's Merry-Go-Round for cows—something you really should see. And it's just one of the steps for making sure that I always give pure, clean milk. I'm dried with my own, personal towel. Imagine that! Then I'm combed and brushed. Sometimes they even give me hair cuts. Maybe when you watch all this it will seem like a lot of needless fussing. But have you ever tasted Borden's Milk? Borden's Farm Products.

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U. S. Ships Scheduled to Go To Rescue Stranded Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—As the Maritime Commission gathered American flag ships for transportation of American citizens from the war zones of Europe to the United States, two small merchant vessels of the United States Lines—the American Banker and the American Importer—are scheduled to leave New York late today for British ports to aid in the evacuation. The two vessels regularly carry about 100 persons each, but additional facilities will be provided so that each will carry about 180 passengers, line spokesmen said.

Meanwhile the Orizaba of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, which has been temporarily put under the house flag of the United States Lines, was still in port when this was written, but ready to leave for Europe to aid in evacuation of Americans there. Its departure, however, was held up by demands of its sailors for bonuses, wage raises, and greater insurance coverage since the ship was going to belligerent waters.

No Strike Move

The seamen, most of them members of the National Maritime Union, seek a $250 bonus for each voyage per man; individual insurance totaling $25,000, premium paid; and a 40 per cent increase in wages.

The Union said, however, it would take no official step to halt the departure of the Orizaba and other vessels, but added that it could not compel its men to sign on if they did not want to.

Operators declare that anything near the demands of the seamen would be impossible in spite of increased freight and passenger rates.

The Maritime Commission continued its efforts to round up American flag vessels and announced that the St. John of the Eastern Steamship Company, the Iroquois, and the Shawnee of the Clyde-Mallory Line, were expected to be put into trans-Atlantic service within the next few days to help bring Americans home from Europe. The Commission said that vessels leaving New York this week for Europe would provide accommodations for returning 3,000 American passengers to this country.

8,000 Out in 4 Weeks

More than 8,000 Americans will be evacuated from Europe in American passenger vessels, and thousands more in foreign vessels, in the next four weeks, the commission estimated.

"The underlying policy governing the Commission's administration of maritime affairs for this emergency is based upon a desire to place every facility available at the disposal of Americans wishing passage home and at the same time creating as little confusion as possible in the American merchant marine," a statement by Admiral Emory S. Land, head of the Commission, available here today, said.

"This policy has been concurred in by other Government departments involved in the evacuation problem."

American shipping companies with vessels in Europe and nearby ports were asked by the Commission to have their ships report to American consuls for transport of Americans from the war zones.

Simultaneously Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced in Washington that the State Department was doing all in its power to bring Americans from the war zones to home ports.

The Cunard-White Star Line made public today war regulations issued by the British passport control officer dealing with issuance of visas for the United Kingdom, which ordered the invalidation of United Kingdom visas issued before the outbreak of war and the imposition of the requirement of visas on all foreign travelers to British shores.

"It should be understood that visas will be granted only in cases of clear necessity and at the entire discretion of the issuing officer," the regulation said. "Moreover, a visa of itself is no guarantee of permission to enter British territory."

Passport Restrictions

The line at the same time declared war regulations had restricted the authority to grant British visas within the United States, announcing they would be obtainable only at the British passport control offices, in New York, and the British consulates general in Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Officials of the line added they would be unable to accept through bookings to continental Europe in view of the difficulties in making the necessary forwarding arrangements beyond the port of landing and hence must confine themselves to bookings to British or French ports.

The American Clipper, flying boat of Pan American Airways, arrived at Port Washington, Long Island, Sept. 7 from Foynes, Ireland, with 21 passengers. Reporters were not allowed to see the passenger lists or to interview passengers.

Two U. S. Liners to Sail

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The United States Lines announced today that the passenger liners Washington and President Harding would sail Monday, Sept. 11, from Southampton loaded to the decks with Americans fleeing from the war.

2800 Americans in Ireland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—John Cudahy, American Minister to Ireland, reported to the State Department today that 2,800 American citizens in Ireland desired to return to the United States as soon as possible.

Greek Shipping Curtailed

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Greek Ministry of Mercantile Marine today ordered curtailment of all coastline shipping services because of doubled coal prices and decreased passenger traffic.

Ship Insurance Rate Jumps

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, said today the evacuation of Americans was handicapped by inability of American steamship operators to buy war risk insurance.

"Rates have shot upward," he said, "and in numerous cases are virtually prohibitive."

Down Maine With Popular Authors

6 articles daily — September 11 - 16

Interviews with well-known American writers who made Maine their home. The articles will appear as follows:

Margaret Deland . .	September	11
Kenneth Roberts . .	"	12
Booth Tarkington . .	"	13
Gladys Hasty Carroll .	"	14
Margaret Flint . . .	"	15
Dr. Cornelius Weygandt	"	16

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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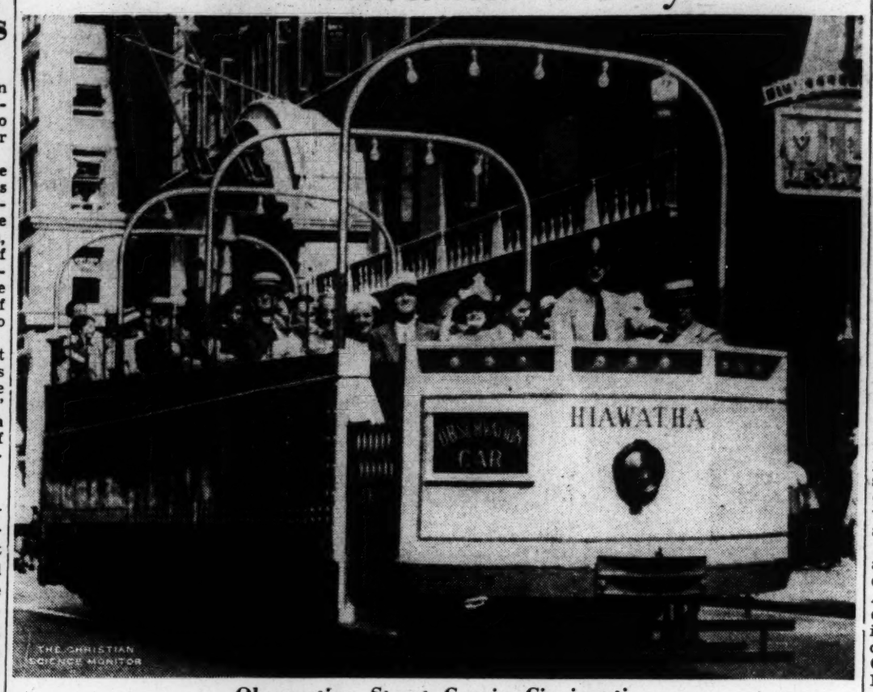


Observation Street Car in Cincinnati

See Cincinnati—by Trolley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Moonlight and romance have been enlisted to revive interest in streetcar riding for pleasure with the introduction here of a unique open-air observation street car giving regular two-hour sightseeing tours of the city, every night.

The car, named The Hiawatha after parlor trolley cars of the 1902 to 1913 period of street-car parties, was built from an old street car. The upper half of its body has been removed and tiers of seats have been installed in terraces to facilitate sightseeing. Its only roof is a series of four arches clustered with lights.

Touring over the most picturesque routes of the Cincinnati Street Railway, this car gives two-hour round trips, leaving downtown at 7 and 9 each night and every two hours Sunday afternoons and evenings. Officials of the Street Railway believe this to be the only car of its kind to be operating in this country, though it is similar to those in use in Montreal and other Canadian cities.

Old Red Leader In U. S. Says Soviet Lent Funds Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Benjamin Gitlow, former Communist leader, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities yesterday that the Soviet Russian Government supplied American Communists $100,000 in 1922 and $50,000 in 1927 "to crush" John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

The witness went on to add, however, that party policy has now changed and that "Lewis, in the eyes of the Communist Party, is the outstanding trade union leader."

Under questioning by members of the Committee, Mr. Gitlow was quick to assert that the Communists' about face in no way implied that Mr. Lewis had lessened "his opposition of Communism."

Mr. Gitlow told the Committee that none of the money contributed by Moscow went to members of the Miners Union headed by Mr. Lewis, but was caused by Communist Party members in their drive against the present head of the Congress of International Organizations.

Says Income was Steady

The witness, who was once a General Secretary of the Party in the United States and who said he was imprisoned in New York State for Communist activities 15 years ago, told the Committee the flow of funds from Russia was steady during his connection with the Party up till 1929, when he was expelled, and that receipts from Russian sources from 1922 to 1929 averaged from $100,000 to $150,000 annually.

Mr. Gitlow told the Committee of making a trip to Moscow in 1928 to transmit funds to the United States for party presidential campaign activities.

He said an official in Moscow gave him a letter to a Communist Party official in Berlin who in turn gave him $3,500. This amount he said, was one installment of a total of $35,000 to be used in the campaign.

The Comintern, he said, sometimes earmarked funds dispatched to the United States, and sometimes left the expenditures up to the American Party leaders.

In 1924, he said, there was a donation of $35,000 to aid in organizing the Daily Worker in Chicago. Previously the Party publication had been a weekly. Mr. Gitlow said Moscow insisted upon a daily.

Declares Amtorg Contributed

In addition to the money from Moscow, the witness said, the Party received funds from duespaying members, from the "front" organizations and trade unions and from employees of Amtorg, Soviet Trade Organization in New York.

He said that if the Amtorg employees, did not "kick back" to the Party, they "might lose their jobs."

Mr. Gitlow contradicted previous testimony of Joseph Brodsky, counsel for Earl Browder. Mr. Brodsky told the Committee he never was a Communist and never held any job with the party.

"Brodsky," said Mr. Gitlow, "is a member holding a position of highest authority. He is a lawyer for the Party and handles many confidential matters. He is in a group whose membership is known only to the highest Party officials, the rank and file don't know it."

Mr. Gitlow had his own idea about the recently signed nonaggression pact between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany.

"If Stalin and Molotov can work with Hitler and Goebbels," he told the Committee, "why can't Fritz Kuhn work with Earl Browder?"

In answer to questions by Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gitlow suggested that, in the event the United States became engaged in a foreign war, "it is conceivable that Kuhn (leader of the Bund) and Browder might co-operate."

Roosevelt Sets Sept. 18 As Likely Congress Call

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 7 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Senate Minority Leader, said today he had received a telegram from President Roosevelt setting Sept. 18 as a tentative date for a special Congressional session.

Conflicts in The 'News'

Conflicting official claims are added to the mass of rumors that have accompanied the outbreak of war.

The advances made, the prisoners taken, and even the allies enlisted have been the focus of widely differing reports from the affected capitals.

From the numerous examples of the past few days, three may be selected which illustrate the problem, not only of the editor but of the reader of today's newspapers.

Prisoners—A broadcast from a Polish radio station today stated that the Germans had captured only 15,000 Poles in the first week of the war. It added that the number of casualties had been very small.

Yesterday the German High Command in Berlin announced that 25,000 Polish prisoners had been taken.

Yugoslav mobilization—the British Ministry of Information announced Sept. 7 that Yugoslavia had mobilized and that the Council of Ministers in Belgrade had decided to put the mobilization into effect by stages.

The Yugoslav Government today formally denied what it termed the "rumors" of Yugoslav mobilization. Belgrade said that only technical troops had been called under a precautionary measure announced several weeks ago.

A Polish resignation — various news services carried "unconfirmed reports" Sept. 6 that Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz had offered his resignation as head of the Polish Army. The report accompanied the dispatches of the German capture of several important Polish cities.

Polish dispatches Sept. 7 directly denied the resignation report and there was no evidence that Marshal Smigly Rydz was not continuing in command of the Polish forces.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has published the claims of both sides in connection with the taking of prisoners. Its editors held up publication of the first reports of the Yugoslav mobilization and the Smigly-Rydz resignation on the ground that these dispatches were without sufficient documentation.

Bridges Reported at Hangout

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The defense placed five witnesses on the stand in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing Sept. 7 in efforts to discredit the testimony of Miles Humphreys, who testified the C. I. O. labor leader had attended "20 or 30" Communist Party meetings.

The Government also obtained testimony from a former waitress that Mr. Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. director, had been pointed out to her in the old Pierre's Chateau, where she then worked, a café described by other witnesses as a "Communist hangout," during the 1934 waterfront strike here.

The defense witnesses said Mr. Humphreys, a former Communist, advocated violence against a teamsters' union while he was a C. I. O. organizer, and that he had been tried, convicted and fined $1,000 on such charges.

One witness also said Mr. Humphreys had organized the "Legions of Democracy" to supplant both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and told him the organization would use military squads instead of strikes to attain economic objectives.

The defense witnesses were Charles A. Duarte, president of the Oakland unit of the warehousemen; A. T. Johnson, member of the United Automobile Workers, Oakland; Beverly B. Chattman, soap maker; L. Z. Howard, terra cotta worker, and Huston Parker, a pencil maker.

The Government witness was Mrs. Cleo Zanazzi, who identified herself as a secretary of the Lions International in San Francisco. Mr. Bridges has denied he ever was in the restaurant.

Communist Rally Peaceful

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A Communist rally—preceded by protests and reports that patriotic organizations would break it up—drew about 700 persons here last night including war veterans who passed out literature before the meeting, then remained to listen.

There was no disorder, only one heckler and the usual police protection.

Members of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Jewish War Veterans—and Communists—distributed pamphlets to each other and then trooped inside Municipal Auditorium to hear William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

Speaking on the German-Russian non-aggression pact, Mr. Foster said it was "not an alliance," but "a blow at Fascism." Russia, rebuffed in her peace efforts by the democracies, had "no other path to take," he said. "The Fascist axis has been broken. Germany went to war but Italy has not, while Japan has disassociated itself from the axis entirely."

Communists Shouted Down

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Shouting demonstrations last night broke up a meeting, sponsored by the Communist Party, in the city library auditorium here Sept. 7 after Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn tried to explain the Party's view of the Russian-German nonaggression pact.

Some of the group of 40 demonstrators, City Librarian Forrest Spaulding said, asserted they were members of the American Legion. Mrs. Flynn said she is a member of the Communist Party national committee.

No one was injured in the demonstration which lasted for an hour before sponsors abandoned their attempt to continue.

Plenty of U. S. Sugar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the sugar section of the Agriculture Department, said today there was no shortage of sugar in this country—instead an actual surplus.

Processors and refiners are permitted to market 6,755,386 short tons during the current year—an amount Dr. Bernhardt said was "ample." "A few weeks ago," he said, "processors and refiners were claiming the Department was permitting the sale of too much sugar."

The sugar chief said it was possible that a "synthetic" shortage was being created.

Tokyo Envoy Sees Hull

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, conferred Sept. 7 with the Japanese Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi. Neither would comment afterward except to say they had gone over the general situation in the Far East.

Radio Executives Seek Best Way To Handle War News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Parleys to draft radio's handbook for war news transmission to the United States were continued by broadcasting executives today as the $235,000,000 industry sought a formula that would conform to the Nation's Neutrality Law and still bring the story into the 23,000,000 American homes that have radios.

With the communications systems of the world already snarled by censorship and other complications resulting from the European War and the admonition of Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, that radio must be a "good rookie" in its first experience with this big new world subject, program directors of the key stations said they were working on the problem strictly in terms of the "public interest, convenience and necessity."

The week's huddles have been attended by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America; William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System: Lenox R. Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Alfred J. McCosker, President of Station WOR, and other executives of the industry's $200,000,000 pay roll.

All foreign radiocasts are now under government curb lest commentators inadvertently convey information of military value to the enemy, such as that relating to conditions within a city, and elaborate new censorship rules were announced this week for Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Palestine and the Irish Free State.

This is confronting the networks with a widening necessity for stripping the news, with American station owners already grumbling that they soon will be paying the $10-a-minute foreign commentary rate for little more than remarks about the moon and the weather. The consensus among officials now is, therefore, that a return to normal procedure is the best policy, rather than attempting to fill radio's new assignment "in a big way" and open the industry to possible Federal restrictions.

New York schedules began to reflect this attitude on Wednesday, as the majority of key stations resumed regular programs, bunching the European war bulletins for the scheduled news periods.

"Broadcasting came into being after the World War, and we have not had experience under such an emergency," the spokesman for one national network said, "but we want to learn our role as quickly as possible with the same freedom that has always characterized American broadcasting."

"We will do all in our power to preserve Uncle Sam's neutrality. No censorship of radio is needed here. Any radio problems evolving from the war in Europe can be solved, we believe, through self-discipline and common sense."

Polite Captain Of Submarine Helps Rescue 33

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP) — A "most courteous" German submarine commander "greatly helped" 33 seamen before sinking the British freighter Olivegrove, Capt. Giles Stedman, of the United States liner Washington wirelessed yesterday after rescuing the men.

Captain Stedman said the submarine ordered "all hands to abandon ship" and "when the boats were in water and clear of ship a torpedo was fired into the Olivegrove."

"The submarine commander was most courteous in treatment of survivors, furnishing them a course and check of their compasses," Captain Stedman said. He said the submarine first offered to tow the Olivegrove, a 4,060-ton craft bound from Puerto de Padre, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar for England. Captain Stedman's message indicated all were rescued.

The submarine fired two red rockets which enabled the Washington to sight the lifeboats in the Atlantic off the coast of Ireland and near the entrance to the English Channel, Captain Stedman said.

"The submarine carried no identification marks," he said.

King George Thanks Chamberlain Who Reasserts Loyalty

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—King George sent a message to Prime Minister Chamberlain today saying:

"In spite of all our hopes and endeavors we have been compelled to resort to war. In this grave crisis of our country's fortunes I wish to recognize the unremitting efforts of members of my civil service at home and overseas through the troubled years behind us, both in promoting the cause of peace and in preparing the country for the emergency that now confronts us.

"Your work, which has earned the gratitude of your fellow citizens, will, I know, be carried on in the same spirit until peace has been restored."

Mr. Chamberlain replied with thanks and assurance of continued loyalty, devotion and determination "in the struggle for the defense of justice and liberty and the foundations of civilizations."

New Dormitory Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Davidson College's new $80,000 dormitory now being rushed to completion, will be named for James B. Duke, southern philanthropist and sponsor of higher education, W. L. Lingle, president, announced.

Metaxas Regime in Greece Holds Fort, Though Unpopular

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — The visitor to Greece is not left long in doubt as to the unpopularity of General Metaxas's dictatorial regime. One arrives at the conclusion that this regime just entering upon its fourth year is disliked with varying degrees of intensity by about 80 per cent of the population.

The modern Greek, like his forbears, has politics in his system. Disputations on philosophy, religion, and politics, were an old-established habit in the days of Demosthenes, as St. Paul found when he went to Corinth. Consequently the Greek-in-the-street dislikes most heartily the fact that General Metaxas has clomped down on all politics—the ban covers not only Parliament, which no longer exists, but even operates to a large extent in that favorite resort, the café on the sidewalk. The rigid press censorship is almost more resented.

Yet the Metaxas government claims striking achievements. Statements issued for the August celebrations read like those of a genuinely progressive government. They include: lightening of the burden of agricultural debts; generalization of the eight-hour day, introduction of compulsory arbitration in place of strikes and lock-outs; wide extensions of social insurance; introduction of collective agreements and paid holidays for workers; reductions in the cost of living; better housing for workers and for the refugees from Asia Minor.

All these benefits, it is further claimed, have been obtained without increasing taxation, and all of them have been for the masses, not for the classes.

Farm Debts Reduced

The most far-reaching of these measures is the reduction in the burden of agricultural debts. When the Metaxas regime came into power the 650,000 farmers of Greece were in debt to the tune of some 10,000,000,000 drachmas ($90,000,000). General Metaxas cut interest rates to a standard 3 per cent, wiped out all mortgages that were in excess of 60 per cent of the estimated capital value of any particular property, lengthened the period of repayment. At the same time, he put a premium on rapid repayment by allowing farmers to claim 30 per cent reduction on any portion of debt paid off between May, 1937, and September, 1938. For debts paid off between September, 1938, and September, 1939, the reduction was 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, if the glowing figures in connection with the August anniversary celebrations are to be trusted, the yield per acre of wheat, the output of olive oil and figs, and the production of silk have all gone up appreciably, while the cost of living has steadily, if slowly gone down. Other sources of information, it should be added, give a different account of the cost of living which, according to one authority is high and apparently rising. Taking the cost in 1929 as 100, this authority says, the cost was 99 in 1933, 105.4 in 1936 and last year, 113.1.

More Home Wheat Grown

In pre-Metaxas days, something like 60 per cent of the wheat consumed in Greece came from abroad, according to Government figures. Today, just about 60 per cent is grown in the country, to the undoubted benefit of the farming community. Exports of olive oil, figs and silk have risen commensurately with the output. Thus the farmer, economically, if not politically, is in some respects better off in Greece today than he was three years ago.

In certain respects the regime has been helped by international conditions. Greek olive oil, for example, has been in increased demand owing to the cessation of exports from Spain. The exports last year were more than 20,500,000 kilos as against about 8,000,000 kilos before General Metaxas assumed control. Similarly there is a demand for Greek silk from people who disapprove of Japan's adventure against China.

The upshot is that though Greece still has an adverse balance of trade of almost exactly the same number of drachmas as in the last pre-Metaxas year, the sum total of both imports and exports alike has gone up nearly one third.

Defense Forces Raised

In the sphere of defense, local observers agree that General Metaxas has also done great things. When he came to power, the Greek army had practically no up-to-date equipment and the Air Force was almost nonexistent. So, it might be added, was discipline. It is not easy to get exact information on the precise degree of improvement that has been effected in the three years of the Metaxas dictatorship, but all military observers agree that it is considerable.

Incidentally the word "dictatorship" is used by the regime itself to describe the "tyranny of party politics" from which it declares the country used to suffer in parliamentary days. An example of this occurs in the manifesto issued by the Grand Popular Committee of Athens in connection with the celebrations of Aug. 4 this year.

In the political sphere, the manifesto declared, the regime "has despotism of parties which, in order to enjoy power, exploited the country to the detriment of its true freedom, evolution and progress. . . . From now on, every social class in the country finds in the State its natural protector and the just 'regulator' of its interests, without the intermediary of demagogues."

In its desire, no doubt, to regulate the interests of all without the intermediary of demagogues, the regime certainly exercises a close supervision over the affairs of residents. The ruthlessness of its earlier days has left bitter memories throughout the country. Greece is the only Balkan country in which the writer had his correspondence "regulated." It is quite normal in Greece to receive letters marked "Opened for purposes of exchange control."

Foreign residents are certainly incensed not only at the frequency with which this happens, but also at the fact that if they want to draw a check on a bank outside Greece in order to pay an account which is likewise due outside Greece, they must first obtain the permission of the Greek National Bank. A British resident, for example, complained bitterly that he had to ask the National Bank's leave to draw a check on his wife to spend her vacation in England.

Press Telephoning Banned

Greece is also one of the only countries in Europe from which newspaper correspondents are not allowed to telephone their messages. Needless to say, this does not prevent sensational stories getting out, because it is easy to fly into a neighboring country and send the message from there.

Another point which marks the present regime is the unusually close attention it gives to travelers entering the country. Two English cyclists, for instance, who arrived from Albania some three months after the Italian occupation, were shadowed for several weeks before the authorities finally decided they were harmless.

It is pleaded in extenuation of these precautions, and other similar ones, that Greece has had internal difficulties more recently than other European countries. The Venizelist rebellion was crushed only four years ago, in March, 1935. One still sees evidence of civil strife in Athens itself—the church-topped Lycabettos hill, for example, is still surrounded with barbed wire. The Athens airdrome has a similar decoration allegedly on the ground that it is a military as well as civil station.

The survival of these precautions gives the visitor an uneasy feeling that the regime may be apprehensive of further trouble in the offing. But of this there is little sign at present, particularly since the seizure of Albania by Italy last spring brought Greece face to face with such a potential danger that all classes fell in behind General Metaxas to present a united front against any attempt at invasion.

Poles Broadcast Appeal for Help

BUDAPEST (AP)—The Polish radio station at Lwow, believed to be the only station operating now in Poland, broadcast an appeal to the nation Sept. 7 to defend its liberty and independence in order to "stem the new march of barbarism and anti-Christianity in Europe."

Poland now is "the bastion against German barbarians seeking to conquer the world in a new pagan crusade," the appeal said, adding:

"Poles have a sacred duty to halt the Nazi campaign of gobbling up one European nation after another." Czechs, it said, "now are well organized under the Polish banner and we fight together for traditional Slavic interests."

Tientsin Y. M. C. A. Reported Seized

PEIPING (AP)—Reliable reports from Tientsin said Japanese gendarmes on Sept. 2 occupied the American Y. M. C. A. in a Japanese-controlled section.

The Japanese were said to have explained they wanted the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in which to train soldiers. United States Consul General John K. Caldwell was reported to have asked the gendarmes to vacate the building.

The United States protested to the Japanese against the damaging of the American Seventh Day Adventist mission at Nanning on Aug. 30. It was struck by bombs.

Nazi Consul Snub Repudiated by Club

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Having declined to accept the resignation of Nazi Consul General Fritz Wiedemann, proffered after receiving a fake telegram suggesting such action, Olympic Club directors are awaiting the German official's move in the mystifying incident.

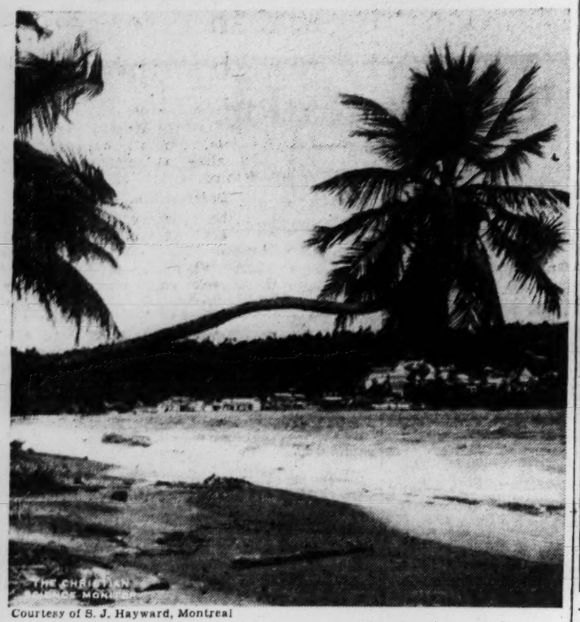
Officials of the men's club emphatically denied sending the telegram, which declared 165 members had threatened to resign unless Captain Wiedemann did. After receiving the telegram, the German official sent in his resignation.

The club directors, at a special meeting, resolved unanimously to decline acceptance of the resignation, and sent a letter to Herr Wiedemann disclaiming responsibility for the incident. The letter was sent by Frank J. Foran, club secretary, whose name was signed to the telegram. Mr. Foran said an investigation had failed to uncover the sender of the resignation request.

Clipper Brings 22

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—The American Clipper reached the Pan American Airways base here on Sept. 7, completing a flight from Foynes, Ireland, with 22 passengers.

Site of Crusoe's Adventure?



Courtesy of S. J. Hayward, Montreal

Scene on Tiny Island of Tobago
Southernmost of the West Indies.

Where Is Crusoe's Island? Tobago Lays Claim to Title

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Where is Robinson Crusoe island?

As a matter of fact there are two of them with just claim to the title. One is the island of Juan Fernandez off the coast of Chile where Alexander Selkirk was marooned for four years during the early part of the 18th century. The other is the tiny island of Tobago, pronounced Tobaygo, 20 miles northeast of Trinidad. Of the two Tobago has a little better right to the name.

It is quite true that Daniel Defoe based the story of Robinson Crusoe on the adventures of the hapless Selkirk but there Juan Fernandez Island's claim must cease. Defoe wanted to tell the story of the buccaneer, which had caught his fancy, but he had no background against which to set it, since he had never been to South America. It is here that Tobago comes into the picture.

Somewhere in the course of his up-and-down career, he had come across a minute description of the little island off Trinidad. Evidently it satisfied both his imagination and need for detail. With the license of all literary gentlemen he solved his problem by the simple expedient of transferring the exploit of Mr. Selkirk from Juan Fernandez to Tobago, with which someone had made him intimately familiar.

* * *

For a long time the island was booted back and forth among the major powers interested in the West Indies. All of them left it relatively untouched. The beginning of the 19th century found it in the possession of England. And there it has remained ever since—nominally English. Actually it remained Tobagan — the southernmost of the West Indies and the only totally unspoiled one of them all.

* * *

It is reached from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, by means of a small, clean but far from commodious steamer which plies back and forth between the two islands three times a week. One goes aboard in Trinidad at nine o'clock at night and wakes up at daybreak as one approaches Tobago. And Tobago at sunrise is something worth waking up for even by those who do not like early morning risings.

It is everything that a jewel of a tropical, volcanic island should be.

Augmenting the small original planter population have come a few foreigners to build homes. They are simple people who like a simple life devoid of effort, show, or excitement. They are as solicitous as the natives that Tobago shall remain as it is. To that end they are stubbornly unmoved by the antics of outlanders. The motto of the entire people of the island might well be "We Are Unimpressed."

Orson Welles in the Movies Glances Back to Shakespeare

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Orson Welles has landed in Hollywood, and landed, so far as can be determined now, on both feet, squarely.

Out here, you begin to look for visiting stage personages to open their attack by telling the movie moguls all about how it is to be done. Mr. Welles disclaims any such intention. He thinks the movie makers have done a good job with the materials at hand. He likes Hollywood itself immensely, and is even a little disappointed that it isn't as gauche, and Wild West, and boom town as he had been led to expect.

But before he talked about films, he wanted one thing made clear.

"Will you say, please," he said, "that I have never rewritten Shakespeare in my life?"

Shakespearean Problems

"Is that," I said, "because you expect to have to do Shakespeare for the screen, or only because you are being looked to as likely to start a Shakespearean theater in this country?"

"I say perish both thoughts," he said. "The worst thing that could happen to Shakespeare would be to have a Shakespearean theater make any headway in this country.

"Look you" — Mr. Wells had risen to his full six feet four and was walking back and forth now—"no actor should play Shakespeare who hasn't played the popular theater long enough to know the difference between acting and mumbling. Shakespeare has nearly been ruined by Shakespearean theaters. Why should we add anything to that debacle?"

Mr. Welles seemed to become aware that he was using Shakespearean language and a Shakespearean stride, for he suddenly subsided onto a couch and stared gloomily out from behind his beard.

"Of course I couldn't do Shakespeare for my first picture," he said. "But I wanted to. I wanted to do Macbeth. I'll do it later. I know what movies are. I know they're visual, not aural. That's why I'm doing the Conrad book first."

Mr. Welles is doing Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" as his first effort for RKO; and, indeed, I had found the tables near his swimming pool fairly cluttered with sketches and notebooks and plotted scenes before Mr. Welles came out.

"The trouble with doing Shakespeare, anyway," he said, "is that people think they don't want ranting actors. Personally, I'd like to hear a good ranting actor. It'd do me good. It'd do the theater good, too."

His Movie Prospects

I asked him to tell me a little about the Conrad piece, since after all my primary interest was in what he was about to do in pictures. He laughed.

"I apologize for the Shakespeare lecture," he said.

"I'm not disinterested," I said, "but people will want to know what you are going to do in the movies."

"I'm not doing much acting in 'Heart of Darkness,'" he said. "About 15 per cent of the picture is all I'll be in. I'm directing and producing. As far as acting goes I'll have the sort of rôle everyone talks about until I arrive on the scene. Then they'll all think I am someone."

Something of the same approach has marked Mr. Welles' entry into Hollywood. There are those who think that venturing a good deal of money on a picture directed, produced and acted in by a young man who has never had anything to do with the screen, is a risky procedure. I am of a different opinion after my talk with Mr. Welles. He is young and inexperienced in movies; but he is far from being inexperienced in showmanship. It is not impossible that he may give the movies something they have needed for a while—a sense of the zest and life and color that should accompany entertainment. No one has yet ventured to say that Mr. Welles is not entertaining.

Radio Activities

Mr. Welles is not loafing on the job out here, though he gives an impression of great leisure in most of his actions. As a matter of fact, as I talked to him, he was getting packed for a quick journey to New York, to put on four plays for CBS. These will include "Ah, Wilderness!" "Wuthering Heights," and "Peter Ibbetson"—the last two with Helen Hayes. He returns to Hollywood by Oct. 10, shoots his picture, and again goes to New York for a repertory season at the Mercury Theater. He returns to Hollywood in the spring for a second picture—and this, he thinks, will be "Macbeth."

"I only hope," Mr. Welles sighed a little wistfully, "that I don't do everything I know in the next couple of years and have to retire at the ripe age of twenty-six."

I told him I hoped so too, and left him.

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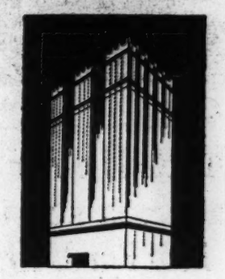

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Wild Boy

CHUNK SAW the woman coming across the clearing, and he knew right away she was from the school. He backed into the bushes, cut ahead of her through the woods and came up to the house the back way. His mother was baking bread and didn't hear him; he slipped into the lean-to where he could see through the cracks.

In a moment he heard the woman scraping her shoes on the porch. His mother's steps sounded across the kitchen floor. Then both women were talking at once, asking each other how they were and saying wasn't it a good rain last night and it wouldn't be long now until frost.

"I don't know whether you know it or not, Mrs. Garth, but Chunk hasn't been to school yet this year. Isn't he able to come?"

His mother's chair squeaked as she rocked, and her voice was languid and unimpressed. "Oh, Chunk's peart enough, Miss. I told him he ought to go, but he just don't feel for school. Never did."

"But, Mrs. Garth, that isn't right!" Chunk couldn't see the woman's face, but he knew there would be a deep frown between her eyes and her back would be very straight. "He spent two years in first grade, two in second, with a bad attendance record, and now he doesn't come at all. He's such a wild boy. I'd like to talk to him, if I may."

"La," said his mother. "I wouldn't know where to look for him. But I'll holler." She went to the door, cupped her hands and yelled, returning to her chair immediately.

"He won't answer," she said. "Might as well holler at the wind as try to git that boy in between meals.—Miss, would you like some yella tomater preserves and homemade bread?"

"Thank you, no." That, Chunk knew, finished the stranger with his ma; she'd never get anywhere after that. She resumed. "I'll just have to send the truant officer—"

* * *

Chunk slipped out of the lean-to. He kept out of line with the windows until he got to the woods and then broke into a dogtrot, heading north to the big oak and along the ridge for half a quarter. Then he dropped into a gully, threaded a patch of ferns, and came to a hedge fence that bordered a road.

He looked in the grass below the hedge. There were rounded nests there where stray hens laid eggs. He searched this spot every day. In the second nest he found an egg, still warm. Crawling ten feet farther, he saw another; but, as he reached for it, he heard someone sob.

He dropped flat in the grass. The sound was repeated; he squirmed until he could see through the hedge, and discovered a patch of blue calico dress, a pair of honey-colored braids—in short, a little girl sitting on the bank with her face in her hands.

He watched for several minutes. She was clean and neat and it wasn't right for her to be out here crying by herself. He backed away thirty feet and then stood up and said, "Ahem." The sobbing stopped.

"What you bellerin' for?" he called.

No answer. He came close and looked over a low spot in the fence. She was looking at him, with tears on her cheeks.

"What's the matter?" he insisted. "Are you lost?"

She nodded. Chunk wriggled through a thin spot in the fence and walked around beside her. "If that's all that ails you, don't cry no more. I'll take you back to the village."

"Oh, no!" she protested, and the tears spouted anew.

* * *

Chunk sat down on the bank. Late summer butterflies floated past them and the sun caressed the spot with September warmth. "I know a place," said Chunk, "where grapes are ripe. You can reach up and take them. Do you like wild grapes?"

She nodded gravely. The remnants of one last sob shook her and she sighed, a dainty little-girl sigh; and then she smiled. Chunk exhibited the two eggs. "Let's go cook these eggs and get some grapes."

She nodded, a bit timid, a bit intrigued. Chunk scrambled down the bank. She put out a hand and he helped her, and her hand stayed in his as they went along the road. She was small; he felt big and strong.

* * *

He led her under a wire fence, past a raspberry bramble and into the woods, to a place where four saplings had been cut off for posts, and boards nailed on for walls, with tin tacked over the knotholes. He pushed back the burlap door and brought out a box. "This here's my house," he said. "Sit down."

"Oh." Her mouth was small and round, her eyes were round and big. "Your own playhouse. Did you make it?"

"Surely did," said Chunk. "Nobody else has ever been here but you." He was gathering firewood. "I'm over here all the time. Can't nobody find me when I hide out here. It's better'n school."

"Oh-h-h," she said again, and began to cry. "Don't you go to school either?"

"No." He struck a match and nursed the fire. From the corner of his eye he watched her. "Is that what's the matter—school?"

"Yes. I like school. But we just moved to this town last week and I don't know anybody. And the girls laugh at me because I don't have any shoes. Today I ran away and I'm afraid to go home and tell mother."

Chunk looked at her feet. Bare. It looked all right to him. He never wore shoes until October. But girls were different. Some of them thought they were smart because they had shoes. He put the two eggs in the ashes of the fireplace.

"What grade are you in?"

"Third."

"So am I."

She looked at him carefully. "But you are not in school."

"No," he said, remembering the truant officer. "I reckon they're going to make me come. But I don't like it."

* * *

The visitor suddenly clapped her hands. "Oh," she exclaimed, "I guess you're the boy the teacher spoke of. Do you know all about frogs and minnows and red-winged blackbirds? She likes you. She said you are a regular Nimrod."

"What's a Nimrod?"

"I don't know, but I think it's some kind of Indian scout."

Chunk stood up. "You watch the fire," he said. He dived through the underbrush and began gathering grapes. If she wanted shoes, she ought to have them. He filled both hands with grapes and went back to the shack.

She was looking into the fire. "One of the eggs popped."

"That's all right. They generally pop." He laid down the grapes, took two sticks and lifted the eggs out of the fire, blowing the ashes off. "They're ready." They sat together on the box and he chipped the eggshells away with his knife. He had salt, which he scraped from a big lump. "Now," he said.

A chipmunk came and skirled at them, his tail bobbing; and a bluejay screamed from overhead. It was much better than school. But she ought to have shoes.

She had finished her egg and was eating grapes. Gravely, demurely, Chunk said: "I know how to get shoes. You come with me and I'll get you some shoes."

"Thank you." She got off the box and wiped her hands on the grass. She trusted him. Chunk felt good. He put out the fire and put the box back in the shack, and dropped the burlap door in place.

* * *

Doctor Burton looked up. "Why, hello, Chunk," he said, heartily, and folded up his newspaper.

"I want to see you, Doc. Alone."

"Certainly. Come into the consultation room."

Chunk said to the girl: "You wait." He followed the doctor, and when the door was shut he said: "You've been giving me a pair of shoes every fall. This time—"

"I haven't given you anything, Chunk," the doctor corrected. "I merely trade you a new pair of shoes for two or three messes of mushrooms during the summer."

"All right. How about a bushel of walnuts for a pair of shoes for that girl? And maybe a pair of stockings?"

"Fair enough." Doctor Burton reached for his wallet, put it back. "Wait. We must be diplomatic. How would it be if I ask Mrs. Burton to take the girl to the store and attend to the details?"

* * *

When Chunk got home he ate a slice of bread with yellow tomato preserves, and he washed himself and put on a clean blue shirt. His mother came in from somewhere.

"Chunk," she said, "the truant officer is looking for you. He says you have to go to school."

"I know." He finished buttoning his shirt, and wet his hair. "Ma, let me take your comb, will you?" Before the chipped kitchen mirror he parted his hair and slicked it down.

"I am going to start school this afternoon," he said. "But it's not because of the truant officer."

He was starting because he wanted to start. He had a responsibility now.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LONG ISLAND FARMHOUSES": *A Painting by William Sidney Mount*

"PAINTINGS OF LIFE in America," is the general title of a comprehensive exhibition that has been shown throughout the summer at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, an additional attraction for visitors to the World's Fair. William Sidney Mount (1807-1868) is one of the many native artists represented.

Born in Setauket, Long Island, William Mount began as a sign painter. After he entered the National Academy in 1829, he turned to painting popular or genre subjects. Using a wagon for a portable studio, he moved about Long Island painting views of the countryside and groups of natives engaged in everyday activity. He excelled in his capacity for description.

This picture was probably painted on eastern Long Island where settlers had come from New England. While the houses in the vicinity of New York City were constructed in the Dutch manner, builders here followed the pattern of Connecticut houses.

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Others are more associated with the open countryside—the heron brooding on the pool at evening, the stork jabbing at tit-bits with its bill, the paddy-bird squatting intent and huddled up at the water's edge and changing from brown to white as it rises, the chocolate and blue kingfisher falling like a plum upon the fish beneath, the curlew eternally repeating its plaintive cry, the peacock lumbering from tree to tree and calling its own name "Mor, mor," the ungainly hornbill, the weaver-birds flitting round their hanging nests and the kites hovering aloft.

Others haunt the groves and bring up memories of camp—who that has heard them can ever forget the monotonous hammer-beats of the persistent coppersmith or the lovely liquid notes of that queen of warblers, the fantailed fly-catcher? . . .

Truly the birds of India play a great part in the life of the countryside.

Among domestic animals the bullock and buffalo predominate, and are used to pull cart, plough, well-bucket or anything at all; while the females of the species are kept for milk. No wonder that the cow is sacred. The wonder is that the buffalo is not sacred, too. For the transport of man and goods other animals are also used. No dhobi is complete without his donkey to carry clothes, and sometimes master too; the camel carried goods across broken country where no bullock-cart could go; little ponies known as *tats* carry plump villagers to market and to court, while a few plutocrats maintain lordly elephants for transport in the rains, for show, or for shikar.—R. D. MACLEOD, I. C. S. (Ret'd) in "Impressions of an Indian Civil Servant." (London: Witherby.)

Mount Desert in Maine

"IT IS VERY high, and notched in places so that there is an appearance to one at sea, as of seven or eight mountains extending along near each other. The summit of the most of them is destitute of trees, as there are only rocks on them. The woods consist of pines, firs and birches only. I named it the Isle des Monts Deserts."

Thus, in 1604, wrote Samuel de Champlain, the first visitor to Maine's mountains, the upper representatives, in the United States, of the great Appalachian system which extends north to the Laurentians in Canada and down to Northern Georgia.

The surprise and delight of this early visitor to Mount Desert was but a forecast of the keen pleasure of those who today seek the island, the only place in America where mountains, lakes, and seaside are combined to the intense satisfaction of those who have learned the joy of the annual return to this ruggedly beautiful outpost of the land called Acadia by the Indians, the early fishermen, and the French.

There was a time when those upon whom the mountainous island exerted irresistible fascination looked forward gloomily to the day when the wilderness beauty of the waters, the forests, the lakes, and the mountains would be destroyed by commercial interests. But these fears were set at rest when, in 1919, the island was made a National Park. The name Sieur de Monts at first given to the reservation soon gave place to Lafayette. But this was only a step on the way to the final, appropriate name Acadia, adopted when the area was enlarged to sixteen square miles, so as to include the headlands and islands necessary to complete the glorious picture of this most picturesque part of the Maine Coast.

Those who have followed that wonderful coast, which is less than two hundred miles long as an airplane flies, yet is twelve times as long when this attractive shore is traced in all its intricate bays and inlets, will realize that this is a great distinction. But those who see Mount Desert have no quarrel with the statement.—From "Roaming the Eastern Mountains," by JOHN T. FARIS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Sand Rekreation

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

FRA TIDLIGT FORAAR til tidligt Efteraar findes der altid eet lykkeligt og glædeligt Samtaleemne—Ferie. I mange Aar har Forretningsfolk erkendt Nødvendigheden af Ferie for deres Personale. Det betragtes overalt som en Kendsgerning, at Mennesker gør et bedre Arbejde Resten af Aaret, naar Tankerne for en Tid har været fuldstændig vendt bort fra den daglige Gerning, og nye Omgivelser og Beskæftigelser har forfrisket dem. Naar de kommer hjem med fornyede Kræfter, arbejder de med frisk Energi og ny Interesse, hvilket medfører større Resultater af Arbejdet. Den lykkeligste Ferie, noget Menneske kan holde, er en Fritid, hvori han føler alle Tanker og Oplevelser løftet højt over Dagliglivets ensformige og rutinemæssige Arbejde. Dette opnaas af mange ved Rejser, Sport, Læsning af nye Bøger eller blot ved en Tid at hvile og slappe af, som det kaldes.

Mary Baker Eddy siger i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 519 og 520), at "den højeste og sødeste Hvile, selv ud fra et menneskeligt Synspunkt, findes i helligt Arbejde". Mange Kristen Videnskab-Studerende har i deres eget Liv bevist, at naar de har løftet Tanken op til en højere Forstaaelse af Gud og Menneskets Slægtskab med Ham, har de fundet en Hvile, de aldrig havde kunnet finde gennem materielle Glæder. Denne Kendsgerning demonstrerede Kristus Jesus, hvis Stunder i Samfund med Gud bragte ham mental Forfriskning og hjalp ham til at føre sin Helbredelsesgerning videre. Han søgte Hvile i aandelig Rekreation—eller Tankens Rekreation—og modvirkede herved den materielle Tænkning hos dem, der omgav ham. Den store Lærer søgte ofte op paa et Bjerg for at bede og for at forfriske sig. Han erkendte uden Tvivl, at til Stadighed at opholde sig midt iblandt det dødelige Sinds Forestillinger fører let til i nogen Grad at udelukke en klar Bevidsthed om Gud som Alt. Befrielse for de menneskelige Tankers Forstyrrelser fremmer Aabenbaringen af Gud og det aandelige Menneske i stadig voksende Grad, og denne Forstaaelse er af største Vigtighed for at kunne hjælpe andre. Aktive Kristen Videnskab-Studerende erkender, at aandelig Forfriskelse hjælper dem fremad og muliggør Opnaaelse af større Resultater i deres Gerning.

Hvis vi tager det engelske Ord for "Ferie" (vacation) og fører det tilbage til dets oprindelige Betydning, vil vi se, at det viser hen imod et Tomrum (vacuum) eller en Intethed; og i denne Betydning af Ordet findes ingen Hvile. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ibid.*, S. 519): "Gud hviler i Virksomhed. At give har aldrig gjort guddommeligt Sind fattigt, formaar aldrig at gøre det. Ifølge Forstaaelsen i Guddommelig Videnskab efterfølges dette Sinds Virksomhed aldrig af nogen Udmattelse." Vi maa aldrig gaa bort fra den rette Tænkning; og vi kan altid lære at forsage urigtig Tænkning. Derfor er Ferie i højeste Forstand en Erkendelse af Guds Althed; og denne kan komme til os paa alle Tider af Aaret, hvor vi end befinder os, og under alle Forhold. Vi behøver ikke, trætte og udslidte, at vente paa, at nogle faa Dage om Sommeren skal bringe os Styrke og Glæde, for vi kan til hver en Tid genspejle og nyde begge Dele.

Følgende Ord finder vi hos Esajas (30:15): "Thi saaledes sagde den Herre Herren, Israels Hellige: Ved Omvendelse og Stilhed skal I frelses, i Ro og Tillid er eders Styrke." Naar vi vender os til Gud, bort fra de materielle Begreber, der har beskæftiget vore Tanker; naar vi hviler i Erkendelse af Hans Kærlighed og Stedsenærvær og tillidsfuldt holder fast ved, at Han er vort Liv, vil vi se, hvorledes vi selv fornyes og forfriskes. Alvorlige Kristen Videnskab-Studerende har i deres eget Liv bevist, at dette højere Begreb om Rekreation bringer en gladere Erkendelse af Hvile og Forfriskelse, end de nogen Sinde paa anden Vis kunde have oplevet. Dette betyder ingenlunde, at vi ikke skal have en Forandring fra det daglige Liv, en lykkelig og glad Tid, hvor vi kan foretage os, hvad Travlheden Aaret rundt forbød os, men det betyder, at vi i vor Feriebeskæftigelse skal føle os friere og friskere, mens vi løfter vore Tanker op til et højere Begreb om Rekreation. Hvis vi lader guddommeligt Sind oplofte vore Tanker, vil vi opleve Fryden i den rette Aktivitet og se Sandheden i Mrs. Eddys Ord paa Side 514 i *Science and Health:* "Sindet, frydefuldt i Styrke, dvæler i Sindets Rige. Sindets uendelige Ideer iler og tumler sig i Frihed. I Ydmyghed bestiger de de hellige Tinder." Dette er visselig frydefuld Aktivitet; og herigennem vil vi se os selv forfrisket, parat og rede til at tage det Arbejde op, som maaske venter os med lykkelige Resultater sikret ved guddommelig Genspejling.

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True Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM EARLY SPRING to early fall there is always one happy topic of conversation—vacation! For many years business people have recognized the need of vacations for their employees. It has become a recognized fact that the individual does better work the rest of the year when his thought has been turned completely away from the daily task for a time, and he has been refreshed by new scenes and activities. Returning with renewed strength, he works with fresh impetus and new interest, which result in greater accomplishment. The happiest vacation that can come to any individual is one in which he finds his whole thought and experience lifted above the common round of dull routine. This is accomplished by many through travel, sports, new books, or merely by a period of what is termed rest and relaxation.

Mary Baker Eddy has stated in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 519, 520) that "the highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." Many students of Christian Science have proved in individual experience that as they have lifted thought to understand more of God and man's relationship to Him, rest has come into their experience which could never have been found through material pleasures. This fact was demonstrated by Christ Jesus whose periods of communion with God brought mental refreshment and enabled him to go forward with his healing work. He sought rest in spiritual recreation—or recreation of thought—thus counteracting the material thinking of those around him. The great Teacher often went up into the mount to pray and to refresh himself. Undoubtedly, he realized that to be continually in the midst of mortal mind's beliefs tends to shut out, to some extent, the clear consciousness of God as All. The release from the turmoil of human thought forwards the revelation of God and spiritual man in ever-increasing measure, and this understanding is essential if one would help others. Active students of Christian Science realize that spiritual refreshment enables them to progress and accomplish greater results in their work.

If we take the word "vacation" and trace it down to its root meaning, we find the word indicates a vacuum or nothingness; and this sense of it could not bring rest. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 519): "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science." We should never depart from right thinking; and we can always learn to forsake wrong thinking. Therefore vacation, in its highest sense, is the acknowledgment of God's allness; and this we may do any time of the year, in any place, and under any circumstance. We need not wait, weary and exhausted, for a few days in the summer to bring us strength and happiness, for we have these at all times to reflect and to enjoy.

In Isaiah (30:15) we read, "For thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." As we turn to God, away from the material beliefs which have occupied our thoughts; as we rest in the realization of His love and omnipresence, confidently knowing that He is our Life, we shall find ourselves renewed and refreshed. Earnest students of Christian Science have proven in their own experience that this higher concept of recreation brings a more joyous sense of rest and refreshment than they otherwise could have experienced. This does not mean that we may not have a change of scene, a happy joyous time in which to do things that we have not accomplished during a busy year, but it does mean that while so doing, we shall find ourselves freer and fresher as we lift our thought to a higher sense of recreation. If we let divine Mind exalt our thought, we shall learn the joyousness of right activity, and find true Mrs. Eddy's words on page 514 of Science and Health: "Mind, joyous in strength, dwells in the realm of Mind. Mind's infinite ideas run and disport themselves. In humility they climb the heights of holiness." This is indeed joyous activity; and through it we find ourselves refreshed, ready and willing to take up the work that may be ahead of us, with accomplishment assured through divine reflection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Hill Pasture

For years the cows and hawthorns fought for right
of our hill pasture. Every spring the cows
cropped the new growth before the hawthorns took
safety in matted centers thick with thorns.
Like bears hunched back at bay, they clung to rock.
Birds nested in their guarded depths. Sometimes
a vigorous bush shot up a center branch
before the cows took notice. Then a race
was on to see which one could reach the higher,
a cow's neck or a branch. A few strong branches
got beyond reach and thrust their grotesque arms
freely in space and spread their fingers wide,
and even condescended to give some shade
to the fly-troubled cows on sultry days.

How often late on summer afternoons
I have walked down and found them there,
the ancient enemies a while at peace.
I grew to understand the compromise
and truce that life must go by, seeing then
how tranquilly the sun and wind ignored
their tiny struggle, and how with peace the night
settled upon them like a river flowing.

FRED LAPE

Blue Tinkling

Some nun-quiet evening
When the bright star above
Has just swayed the tip
Of that tall locust tree,
And the wood-thrush's throat
Startles the garden
With his note,—
Habit will change;
And in a world
All tinged with rose,
I'll hear the blue tinkling
Of the Canterbury bells.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1939

Bay State Firms Indicted For Labor Act Violations

Two Massachusetts manufacturing firms were indicted on various counts for violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act by a Federal Grand Jury today and one, the Lawrence Hat Company of Chicopee, pleaded guilty and paid fines totaling $6,000 to Federal Judge Hugh D. McClellan.

The other firm—one of whose officials was charged as having "a long and notorious record of aiding and abetting employers to violate the wage and hour act"—the Adams Shoe Manufacturing Company of Webster, did not plead on the indictments but was expected to appear for arraignment late this afternoon.

Isidore Manperl, treasurer, and Isidore Smith, factory manager, officials of the Lawrence Hat Company, were fined $1,500 each and the company $3,000 (paid by Manperl) for the indictment charging failure to pay a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour.

On indictments charging failure to pay overtime, failure to keep records and falsification of records, the company was given until Oct. 9 by Judge McClellan to make restitution to its 150 employees for overtime and back pay, at which date they will be given a nominal fine by the court.

Limitations of the Handicapped Are Overcome Here

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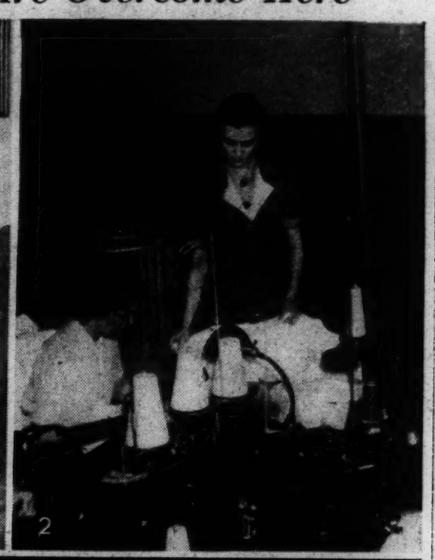

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By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Co-operative Workrooms

(1) Miss Hazel Newton (left), Director of Co-operative Workrooms, Inc., Boston, interviewing an applicant for training. (2) Girls at stitching, buttonholing, and hemstitching machines in Co-operative Workrooms—learning a trade by which they can go out and earn a living along with nonhandicapped workers. (3) At cutting machines—learning to cut out 100 pieces at a time and to assemble parts of garments for operators of sewing machines. (4) Workers on finishing processes of garments.

N. E. Farmers Benefit By U. S. Tenant Loans

Four Massachusetts farmers tread their own soil today, beneficiaries of the Government-sponsored farm-tenant loan program.

Although the percentage of farm tenancy in New England is the lowest in the country—in southern counties tenancy has risen as high as 94 per cent—Federal farm authorities have not forgotten the Yankee tiller of the soil. With the establishment of a bureau of the Farm Security Administration in Boston in 1937, the New England farmer was afforded the opportunity of owning his own acreage, of working for himself instead of a landlord.

Already $26,000 has been allocated to the Bay State to continue the program this year in Worcester County and make a small start in Franklin County. This brings to nearly $50,000 the amount of money lent by the FSA in this State in the past two years under the Bankhead-Jones Act.

Only About $5,000 Loans

Loans in Massachusetts under the tenant-loan program have averaged little more than $5,000. Average size of farms purchased is approximately 110 acres.

To cope with the problem of an increasing number of farm-tenants—reported at 35,000 to 40,000 a year—the Bankhead-Jones Act authorizes the FSA to make long-term loans to a limited number each year. Thus, after 40 years, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and farm laborers who have fulfilled the agreement have a security they probably would not have after working a similar length of time on someone else's land.

Choice of counties in which the tenant-loan program is to operate is based on the prevalence of farm tenancy and availability of good farms. Borrowers must pay back their loans out of farm income, therefore farms selected must be in good stage of fertility, buildings adequate for farm operations with little necessary repairs. A reasonable appraisal value is placed on the farms by agents of the FSA. Farms must be located near an improved road in order to have access to the markets and community throughout the year.

Farmers Pass on Loans

A county committee of local farmers pass on the applications for loans.

From there on the program is similar to the regular rural rehabilitation program, according to Roger I. Clapp, district supervisor in Boston. County supervisors meet with the farmer and wife and both home and farm management plans are arranged.

"However, there is one feature," he said, "which is quite new in agricultural credit: We have established elastic or variable payments based on each crop year, market conditions and other factors affecting farm income that are beyond the individual farmer's control. In that way, the farmer does not lost his farm due to one bad year resulting in a defaulting in his loan payments."

Mr. Clapp stressed that the FSA program is primarily social, not a credit agency. The credit division of the FSA makes the social program possible, he said, but it is secondary to the rehabilitation work of the agency.

Women's Interests Playing Large Part at Topsfield Fair

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Women's interests and industries are playing an important part at the fair being held at Topsfield this week. The annual Essex County Agricultural Fair is one of the oldest institutions of its kind north of Boston, this being its 118th year and containing the largest exhibit of women's work in the fair's history.

At the flower show many socially prominent residents of the North Shore have taken prizes. Among the private growers' displays that have taken blue ribbons are those of Countess Guardabassi, of Pride's Crossing; Mrs. F. S. Moseley, Newburyport; Mrs. B. P. Cutler, Wenham; Mrs. Sumner Pingree, Hamilton; Mrs. William Endicott, Danvers; Mrs. Robert Choate, Danvers; Mrs. Roland Harris, North Andover; Miss Vera Gould, Swampscott; Miss Charlotte E. Sills and Mrs. Alice Hunt, Topsfield.

A novel feature was the first exhibit at the fair of the New England Gourd Society which showed many rare native and imported gourds, some of which were displayed for the first time. Eben Elwell's blood-red gladioli, the only ones in the show, were much admired and of course took a blue ribbon as did the shrub garden and pool of E. E. Randall of Reading. Countess Guardabassi took blue ribbons for asters, lilies and gladioli and a number of second and third awards for marigolds, dahlias and other blooms.

The Women's Industries building at the fair is comparatively a new feature although women's work has been displayed many years. Under the direction of Miss Maidee P. Polleys, of Essex, chairman of women's industries, this department has grown to be one of the outstanding displays of its kind found at any fair, State officers have stated.

"While this display may not be as large as the women's industries exhibits at some other fairs, it has a greater variety than is generally found," Miss Polleys said yesterday. "None of these exhibits are by professionals as only the work of amateurs is accepted, and no work is accepted from outside of Massachusetts. A large committee contacts women in various towns during the year and encourages them to make things for the fair. This accounts for the large variety of exhibits."

Attracting much interest was a case of exquisitely wrought needlepoint bags done by Mrs. James Duncan Phillips, of Topsfield, as a hobby. Space does not permit the listing of all the prize winners in handiwork, but among the blue ribbon winners were Miss Josephine Maucauley, of Beverly, best hooked rug; Mrs. Chester Andrews, Gloucester, best braided rug; Mrs. Jennie Garrett, Salem, fine hand knitted lace; Miss Emily Rosa, Peabody, best crocheted bed spread; Mrs. James Lutz, Salem, best knitted spread; Miss Belle Cole, Beverly, best new garment at least cost.

Miss Dorothy Fowler of Groveland, is giving daily demonstrations in weaving and metal work. The hooking and braiding of rugs is also being shown to interest women in taking up these practical lines of handiwork.

Heavy Buying of Staples Sends Price of Food Up

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Prices of some important foodstuffs are substantially higher than a week ago, including flour, sugar, butter, eggs, and some of the fresh meats, while others show little change of consequence. Retail merchants express some uneasiness about quotations, however, due to the rapid rise to which wholesale prices are subjected as a result of war conditions and rumors.

Housewives, in many instances, have been the indirect cause of sharp increases in price, by heavy buying of commodities like sugar and flour "that will keep," in anticipation of shortage and advancing prices. Abnormal buying has depleted stocks completely in some stores. Retailers, in turn, clamor for new supplies at wholesale, and wholesalers rush orders to the sugar refineries. The answer is a retail price of eight cents a pound for sugar in many stores today.

Many stores have no sugar to sell. Chain stores are short of many items, as the writer learned in shopping around the past few days. This shortage was blamed on the truckmen's strike, directed against chain stores, according to clerks who sought to explain lack of stocks.

Plea Against Hoarding

John F. McBride, state director of the necessaries of life, admonished housewives to buy only in normal quantities, pointing out that such action will prove "the quickest way to prevent unwarranted price increases and to restore the customary supply." He warned against profiteering and said prosecution will follow all investigations of complaints of profiteering where the evidence justifies such action.

Lamb legs and loins are ranged from 29 to 38 cents a pound, and up to 42 cents for loins separately. Pork roasts are higher, ranging from 33 to 38 cents for loins, the top price being about 10 cents higher than a week ago. Hams can be had as low as 23 cents a pound in some of the chains and up to 32 cents a pound in independent stores for specially selected and wrapped hams. Beef is up, too, with rib roasts ranging from 25 to 45 cents a pound, chuck from 25 to 30 cents.

Poultry is plentiful and prices are practically unchanged from a week ago. Fowl can be had from 23 to 30 cents a pound, capons 32 to 40 cents, ducklings 19 to 22 cents and turkeys 25 to 38 cents.

Butter and Eggs

Eggs are higher by three to five cents a dozen. Butter is advancing and ranges as high as 47 cents a pound, with some pound rolls marked 34 cents.

Cranberries are appearing as a vanguard of the fall season, and can be had around 20 cents a pound. Damson plums are displayed in Faneuil Hall stalls around 75 cents a basket of four quarts. Wild grapes are 75 cents a peck. Vegetables of about all sorts are in abundant supply and reasonably priced. Corn is priced in many stores around 40 cents a dozen. Squash is five cents a pound in many stores and chains offer red turban at three pounds for 10 cents. New yellow turnips are five cents a pound and new beets six cents a bunch in the Faneuil Hall area.

Seafood is inexpensive in general this week. Swordfish is 35 cents a pound and more plentiful than in weeks. Halibut is the same price. Lobster meat is $1.50 a pound, and in some places a little higher. Mackerel ranges from 12 to 20 cents, depending on size. Some chain stores offer "fancy" mackerel at eight cents.

Secondary School Teachers Found Lacking in Equipment

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Re-examining the function of education and particularly the task of high school teachers, Dr. Lee Byrne of Chicago today told philosophers of natural science from all over the world that the average secondary school teachers are not competent to teach superior students.

"Gradual alterations are needed in the preparation of secondary school teachers of knowledge subjects, and teachers of superior students," he observed before a session of the Fifth International Congress for the Unity of Science, adding, "it has been ascertained rather definitely that average teachers are not competent to guide the learning of superior students."

He advised an introductory study of modern logic and general language for co-ordination in the instruction of knowledge subjects. "One service of educational tests has been to show how slight an impression the schools have made on the problem of student thinking," he said, "although it is generally recognized that what is needed is, that the student should take over the methodical outlook of science. What is not yet realized in educational circles is that the problem is not amenable to amateur treatment."

Appropriate resources for dealing with the problem actually exist, the speaker observed, in the "unity of science" movement. "Education is as yet unaware of and untouched by these relatively new or newly accessible resources. This must, however, be regarded as a temporary phase, another instance of that cultural lag which is of frequent occurrence in educational history."

The "unity" movement to which he referred would build bridges between the various branches of natural science and philosophy, stressing their similarity of method and overlapping spheres of interest rather than their boundaries.

However, the resources of the unity of science movement are not a panacea for all educational warpings, Dr. Byrne admitted.

Challenge Sails As Most of Crew Agrees to Terms

With eight new members of the crew displacing an equal number who refused to sail until guaranteed war risk insurance of $25,000 a man, the United States Maritime Commission's new freighter Challenge, Capt. William George, is finally at sea today, en route to England.

Union members of the crew, affiliated with the National Maritime Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, delayed the vessel's departure 24 hours, by refusing to sail without the insurance.

The craft carries 3,500 tons of cargo, including nearly 500 drums of blue ethyl aviation fluid, and a shipment of cotton pulp shavings that can be used either in clothing or in gun packing. The latter is intended for Germany.

Agents of the ship at Boston say the vessel will not attempt to run the blockade into Germany, but will probably bring the cargo intended for Germany back to the United States, it being stowed beneath cargo intended for discharge at English ports.

Demands of the men for insurance were not granted by the Maritime Commission, but the seamen were told that should any such arrangements be made after sailing, it would apply to them as well as those sailing later.

Schools to Close Half Day on Monday

Generous subscription by Boston public school teachers for tickets to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's second annual Charity Field Day has resulted in announcement of a half holiday next Monday for the children in the schools.

The Mayor had stated that a half holiday would be granted to as many as possible of city officials who patronized the field day. The School Committee, noting the response of the teachers, decided to close all schools at noon on Monday, the day of the affair.

Real Work Builds Morale Of Boston's Handicapped

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"What have you that you can use?"

That is the question directly or indirectly presented to the so-called handicapped persons when they appear at the Co-operative Workrooms, Inc., at 36 Washington Street. What cannot be used is ruled out of the equation and, consequently, becomes considerably less of a problem than it was formerly to the man or woman to whom it had seemed an insurmountable obstacle.

While so much attention is focused on events of destruction, it is heartening to find that definite constructive activity is going on, and on, at such institutions as this Boston center of rehabilitation, recently consolidated with the well-known Christopher Shop, Inc.

Limitations Overcome

On the site of the old Green Dragon where, it is recorded, plans were laid in 1773 for the tossing of British tea into Boston Harbor, hundreds of men and women each year are learning that in spite of physical or other limitations they can take their place, not in some sheltered and coddling atmosphere which merely emphasizes the abnormal, but out in the world of normal men and women, in equal competition, through thorough training which concentrates on ability and, automatically, reduces inability to a position of minimum consequence.

During 1938, states the report of the Co-operative Workrooms, 448 men and women received help there, and 227 found places in regular industry. A leg in irons, for example, need not prevent a bright young woman from mastering technicalities of sewing, hemstitching, and buttonholing machines, though a mill superintendent may have refused to take her on as a beginner. Once she is trained and proves herself as efficient as the nonhandicapped worker, in fact more so, for that is the goal of the Workrooms, she has a convincing case. The refusal at first, however, to give her her chance, may have a depressing effect upon her, especially if her family is inclined to emphasize her shortcomings.

Subjects for Novels

Many a best seller novel could be written around the life histories unraveled at the desk of Miss Hazel Newton, Director of the Workrooms, whose penetrating sympathy and application of restorative methods have been responsible for renewed hope and courage to those in despair, over a period of many years.

The "handicaps" are by no means all physical. There is Jimmy, who had become, in the eyes of his family, a hopeless drunkard. It was discovered at the Workrooms that he had a talent for writing, that he was happier writing than doing anything else. There is no writing job at the Workrooms. Garments are made there, useful cotton uniforms used in schools and hospitals and hotels; house dresses, and children's play suits. But Jimmy was cut out for the writing profession. Somehow funds were raised to start him in the right direction. A course in a suitable school, and he managed to obtain employment, in a publicity office. His job is so absorbing; he has such a good time working, that he never takes a drink now. Another young man, restored to normal activity and an interest in life, considers it an achievement not to drink and is not tempted any more, even when surrounded by friends who are indulging.

Often the social work this organization maintains has to be directed chiefly to the family, rather than to the individual who presents the case of need. There was John, whose family simply "got him down," through constant fussing over trifles and jibes at his slow recovery from a condition which had put him out of work. He began to feel that he was of no use to any one, but the Workrooms gave him something to do. He was once again Somebody and able to do Something. He could

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Utilities to Pay Half Their Taxes; Save Boston Loan

Because the public utility companies of Boston have agreed to pay half their taxes immediately, the city of Boston will not have to float any more short-term loans this year, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has announced.

Mayor Tobin stated that the borrowing of a maximum of $3,000,000 for running expenses had been anticipated, but that the utilities have agreed to pay part of their tax bills now at the request of City Collector Merritt Thompson.

The Boston Edison Company paid $1,285,000 in taxes yesterday. The Boston Elevated and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will make payments today, and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has promised to pay half its bill Tuesday.

The taxes are not actually due until Oct. 1, and no penalty accumulates until after Nov. 1.

Interest rates on short-term money have risen because of wartime demand for capital, the Mayor said.

Boston Is Invited To See New Dahlias

Dahlias of every hue, shape, and size will be exhibited at Horticultural Hall Saturday at the annual show of the Dahlia Society of New England.

A large red formal dahlia with gold tips called the Governor Leverett Saltonstall and developed by Cecil T. Morrill, President of the Society, will be exhibited for the first time.

An added attraction this year will be a moving picture in color showing the spring wild flowers of New England to be given by Charles E. White, Jr. at 3 p. m. Sunday. Mr. White will describe the plants in detail. The show will be open to the public free from 2 to 9 Saturday and 1 to 9 Sunday.

State to Ban Food Profiteering

Profiteering in food commodities will not be tolerated in Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today through his secretary, Carroll L. Meins. This statement was made after several complaints of rising food prices in Massachusetts had been received.

In a letter to the Plymouth County Farm Bureau the Governor said that in so far as it is in the control of the State, food prices will be kept at a normal level.

Mr. Meins said that he has conferred with John P. McBride, Director of the State Division on the Necessities of Life, who reports that State Inspectors are keeping a close check on all food prices.

As yet, Mr. Meins said, there have been no unreasonable increases in food prices. In the case of sugar, he explained, the retailers have been forced to ask higher prices because of the advanced price asked by wholesalers. Mr. McBride has been asked by Mr. Meins to keep the Governor's office informed of any major changes.

Non-Germans on Nazi Tanker Quit Ship

The 10 non-German members of the crew of the German oil tanker Pauline Friederich, anchored in the harbor since it put in at the declaration of war in Europe as it was sailing from Port Arthur, Tex., to Hamburg, Germany, left the ship yesterday afternoon and are staying at the Mariners House, 11 North Square, pending arrangement of their passage home.

The nine Netherlands citizens were paid off today by Acting Consul S. M. Becker, who is communicating with the Consul General for the Netherlands in New York City regarding means of returning them to their country. The tenth member of the group, a Latvian, s also at Mariners House awaiting action by representatives of his government.

Submarine Seen Off Cape Cod

The United States Navy and Coast Guard began a joint investigation this afternoon to learn the identity of a submarine sighted about 11 a. m. by the Pollock Rip Lightship about five or six miles off the southern coast of Cape Cod.

While officials expressed belief it probably was an American submarine, they set out methodically to determine exactly what craft it was. If it were found to be a belligerent ship, all American merchant shipping in the neighborhood would be warned.

The lightship, stationed at the entrance to Nantucket Sound, notified Coast Guard headquarters at 11:25 a. m. that it had sighted an unidentified submarine proceeding in a southerly direction about three miles away. The craft was on the surface, but was too far away for any markings to be distinguished.

Altogether officials at the Boston office of the Coast Guard stated that they have not yet been notified of the special Atlantic Coast patrol planned by President Roosevelt and announced by him to reporters on Wednesday, the Coast Guard at once notified the Navy and dispatched the Coast Guard patrol boat Thetis to attempt to overtake the submarine and identify it. The Navy, meanwhile, sought to locate all its submarines in an effort to learn whether one of them might be the craft sighted by the lightship.

Commander Lyndon Spencer at the Boston office of the Coast Guard said he was not alarmed at the report. He pointed out the new U. S. submarine Sea Dragon has been conducting speed trials off Provincetown, on the tip of Cape Cod, and suggested that this vessel might be the one seen at Nantucket Sound.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers or thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight, followed by clearing by early Saturday morning, Saturday fair. Warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 60's; cooler Saturday; moderate southerly winds this afternoon and tonight, shifting to northwesterly and increasing early Saturday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Showers and thunderstorms and warmer this afternoon and tonight; Saturday fair and cooler; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Maine: Cloudy with showers tonight and in east portions Saturday morning; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Saturday and Sunday with moderate temperature.

Vermont: Showers and thunderstorms this afternoon, ending tonight; Saturday fair and cooler; Sunday fair with moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northwest tonight and overcast weather with showers tonight; Saturday generally fair, preceded by showers near Eastport.

For Central New England on Sunday: Probably fair with moderate temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	77	Minneapolis	56	81
Chicago	74	100	New Orleans	76	89
Denver	52	69	New York	68	77
Helena	46	67	Norfolk	76	86
Kansas City	71	102	Philadelphia	68	73
Los Angeles	66	82	St. Louis	70	101
Miami	76	88	San Francisco	57	65
			Washington	80	86

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 8.
B—Maximum, Sept. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:16 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 7:56 a. m., height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:16 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Wendy Barrie. 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Naughty but Nice," with Dick Powell and Ann Sheridan. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10.

University—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also Lupe Velez in "The Girl From Mexico." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:30. "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Fine Arts—
"Le Million," featuring Annabella. 1:30, 3:30, 5:20, 7:35, 9:40. Also "The River," 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:05.

Trans-Lux—
Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Skinnay Ennis and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"News Is Made at Night," featuring Preston Foster. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:10. Also "Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage show: The Peters Sisters, Moore & Revel and Bert Walton. 11:15 a. m., 5:10, 9:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Robert Donat and Greer Garson in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Also New March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Hotel for Women," with Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and Elsa Maxwell. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," with Peter Lorre. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Belamy and Walter Connolly. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 5:15, 8:40.

Normandie—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "Prison With Bars." With Corinne Luchaire. Tomorrow: "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. Also "Women in the Wind," with Kay Fancis.

Repertory—
Joan Crawford and James Stewart in "Ice Follies." Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy. Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney, George Raft, George Bancroft and Jane Bryan. 1:35, 5:05, 8:20. Also "Bachelor Mother," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 6:45, 10:20.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "U. S. Army Air Force." "Color-tour to India." "Popular Science." "Ratilin Romeo." "Big Fish." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

U. S. Adds Ships For Evacuation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The S. S. St. John is the only Eastern Steamship Company boat which will be used immediately to transport Americans from Europe to the United States, the Maritime Commission said today.

The Commission announced it expects the St. John will become available within the next few days along with the Iroquois and Shawnee of the Clyde Mallory Line. These vessels will be able to accommodate 2,200 passengers, it was said.

The St. John will probably be chartered by the United States Lines, according to Commission officials. Already, the Orizaba of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company has been transferred from her regular run and chartered by the United States Lines to augment existing North Atlantic facilities.

Welles and Miss Hayes Adapt 'Peter Ibbetson' to Radio

The Week-End Dialer

"Peter Ibbetson," du Maurier's tale of the man who was able to project himself into the past, is Orson Welles's first vehicle for the opening of his season. With Helen Hayes in support, Mr. Welles's production will be heard Sunday over CBS at 8 p. m. This will be the first of six appearances which Miss Hayes will make with Mr. Welles. WEEI is the local Boston outlet.

The "Bandwagon," a parade of popular bands, also starts Sunday with "Skinnay" Ennis and his orchestra, with Henry M. Neeley performing the "emcee" chore. WNAC is the local outlet. At 7:30.

Claudette Colbert and Cary Grant play the leading parts in "The Awful Truth," radio version of the popular film, inaugurating the new season of Cecil B. DeMille's Radio Theater on Monday. WEEI at 9.

Tonight

"Professor Quiz," one of the earliest "ask and answer" programs on the air, begins a new series at 7:30, WEEI being the local outlet; J. P. Spang Jr., president of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, is expected to name the announcers who will handle the World Series. WAAB, 8. The Gillette people are to sponsor the World Series radiocasts, date about Oct. 4.

Saturday

For serious music tune for:

Chopin, Fauré, Shostakovitch, Debussy, and Dohnanyi items; recital by Daniel Ericourt. French pianist-composer, in "Concert Hall," CBS to WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Dr. Frank Black's transcription for string orchestra of Beethoven's Sonata for Piano, Op. 7, by the NBC String Orchestra with Dr. Black conducting, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Notable drama:

Arch Oboler's "And Adam Begot," a social drama depicting the conflict between force and reason, in Mr. Oboler's period, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Sunday

Noteworthy music:

Sixteenth Century William Byrd's Fantasia for String Sextet, Arnold Schoenberg's "Verklaerte Nacht" (Transfigured Night), in Music Hall program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," Debussy's "Claire de Lune" and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, among other items, in Columbia Broadcasting Symphony concert, André Kostelanetz, guest conductor, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Monday

Best popular music:

Medley of "Snow White" airs and concert arrangement of Gershwin music from "Porgy and Bess," conducted by André Kostelanetz, with soloists Tony Martin, David Laughlin and Kay Thompson, CBS-WEEI, 8.

For old time's sake:

Jessica Dragonette in "Magic Key"; also Cliff Nazzaro, double talker; Gray Gordon's Tic-Toc Band; Colonel Stoopnagle and LeRoy Miller, comedy; Victor Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.

For fun:

William C. White and Alice Leone-Moats, authors, with Heywood Broun and John Chapman, columnists, in "Author! Author!" MBS-WAAB, 9:30. A. D. H.

Paper Mills Post Guards

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—The Great Northern Paper Company, operating plants in Northern Maine, has placed guards at its Ripogenus and Seboomook supply dams and at the South Twin Power House. Officials said the action was taken to prevent possible sabotage.

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SUNDAY
Sept. 10
Don't miss it. Leave 10:15 A. M., cruise through canal to Buzzards Bay, return about 9 p. m. Round trip, $2, children half fare; rates for groups.
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Yes, Bobbie, the man who daily delivers that good milk that you like so well gets up every day long before *your* breakfast time! Lots of other men whom you never see—the farmer, state inspectors, and all the employees of the dairy—work just as faithfully to make sure that the milk you drink is always fresh, pure, and dependable. If you ask your mother how she found this good dairy, she will tell you she saw its advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Refugee Workers Return to U. S.

By a Staff Photographer

The Rev. Waitstill H. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp

Who report a forced migration of Czech peoples from Bohemia and Moravia into Germany.

Forced Migration of Czechs Reported by Refugee Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

to that of "paid serfs." Nothing higher. And this is the future that awaits the people of every small nation in Europe, he believes, if the present German Government is not thwarted.

If this was the appalling future that faced the Czech peoples, what of the political refugees of that country, of the Sudetenland and of Vienna, all of whom were trapped in Prague last winter? It was to the aid of these most distressed in a nation distressed, that the Rev. and Mrs. Sharp went last February.

Sent to Prague

They were sent to Prague under the auspices of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and Canada, the Quakers, and some Roman Catholic groups. Their instructions were to aid in the resettlement of the thousands who had fled to Czechoslovakia as a last refuge. Their plans were outlined. The Sharps found an office ready for them in the Central Institute for Refugees in Prague. Things were beginning to work out relatively smoothly. Then came the 15th of March. The occupation of Czechoslovakia by Germany; the abrupt termination of the work which the Sharps had been sent to accomplish.

From that date on, the Sharps concentrated every waking moment to helping refugees leave the country. Finally, under direct pressure of the Gestapo at a time when funds were low and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to bring additional moneys into the country, the Sharps, too, were compelled to leave.

Mrs. Sharp was the last foreign relief worker to leave Prague.

Refugee Relief

The Rev. Mr. Sharp was reminded that yesterday Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that the United States plans to consider every means to continue its program of relief for the refugees, despite outbreak of war. If more relief is provided, he replied, it will have to come from regions beyond the reach of German influence.

For when the zealous refugee worker leaves Central Europe today, he continued, he leaves never to return while the present order prevails. For if he has been in Prague—headquarters for refugee work in the past year—he has seen too much and learned too much of affairs to be re-admitted. Probably this is an understatement.

Moreover, like the Sharps, the refugee worker would now be advised "officially" that there is no longer a refugee problem.

The refugee worker has done his part and can do no more in Central Europe, the Sharps believe. Now he must await the turn of events. And so it is that the Rev. and Mrs. Sharp have returned to the Wellesley Unitarian Church after six months at the front.

No Freedom of Speech

The effect of living six months in a land where there is no freedom of speech seemed to dominate this interview. One received the impression that for the Sharps it was good to speak one's thoughts again. A cliché, "now it can be told," perhaps best expresses the feelings of the Sharps as they re-adjusted themselves at home again. But even with the freedom which prevails here, there were times, as the Sharps recounted their exciting days abroad, when caution seemed to be exercised.

With the many heart-wrenching circumstances reported by the Sharps, came a plea in behalf of the understaffed diplomatic staff of the United States in continental Europe. The consulates in Vienna and Prague for months have been besieged by thousands daily demanding aid. In Prague, of course, the pressure has been the greatest. So heavy that when the Sharps were there the consulate was beset daily by as many as from 100 to 700 demanding personal attention, visas, shelter, assistance of various sorts, etc.; at the same time the consulate was receiving from 800 to 1,000 letters a week from abroad asking for word of relatives, letters that had to be answered.

When the Sharps arrived in Czechoslovakia last February there were 250,000 refugees in Prague. When they left the Province of Bohemia in August there were still thousands upon thousands facing a future that at the least must be termed appalling. But although refugee workers were compelled to leave, this came only after much good and worthwhile work had been accomplished.

A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF
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Millions in PWA Projects Lost To Bay State and R. I.

Applications for Public Works Administration grants totaling $2,449,727 in Massachusetts and $10,906,363 in Rhode Island were being returned to their sponsors today by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator.

The reason for returning the applications was that Congress failed to vote any funds at its last session for extension of the PWA program. As a result, Mr. Carmody said, "applicants are now free to make other arrangements, if they desire to proceed with their projects."

The number of applications ordered returned in the Bay State was 30, most of them for public school construction. The largest was for construction of schools in Braintree at a total estimated cost of $1,082,500. Another project was for an addition to the Brookline High School, for an estimated $360,000.

Mr. Carmody returned 20 projects to Rhode Island. One of these was the Federal share for construction of $9,000,000 of bridges, and another for construction of $8,414,770 of highways. The largest municipal project was for a disposal plant at Providence to cost $1,200,000.

Angle Parking For West Roxbury

Angle parking will be allowed on Centre Street, West Roxbury, between Greaton Road and Temple Street, for a 60-day trial period, it was ruled yesterday by the Boston Traffic Commission.

A delegation of about 40 business men of the district headed by City Councilor Theodore Lyons, appeared at a hearing on the parking problem, to protest recent enforcement of the parallel parking rule on Centre Street after a nine-year period during which angle parking has been countenanced. Enforcement of the parallel rule has reduced business in local establishments by from 15 to 45 per cent, it was claimed.

The 60-day trial period for angle parking was proposed by Police Captain Gustin McCarty of Station 17, who stated that in his opinion no increase in the number of accidents would be noted.

Northeastern Records Freshman Class of 800

Approximately 800 freshmen entered Northeastern University's three daytime colleges yesterday as the University began its 41st year and its second in the new million-dollar building on Huntington Avenue, opposite the Opera House.

The enrollment represents an increase of approximately 12 per cent over that of last year, with the Colleges of Engineering and Liberal Arts showing the largest jumps. The College of Business Administration remained approximately the same.

In Dumas Film

Joan Bennett

In "The Man in the Iron Mask" at the State and Orpheum.

Advertising Liquor By Radio Protested

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—Opposition to radio advertising of alcoholic beverages was expressed here by Capt. W. S. Alexander, administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration, in an address before a convention of the National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association.

"On nothing have I expressed myself with firmer conviction than on radio advertising of alcoholic beverages," he said. "In principle it is wrong, in practice it is piling up mountains of trouble for the short-sighted manufacturers who use it."

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) of Maine, another speaker, appealed for the abandonment of "political animosities against the head of the nation" at a time when the world is menaced with war.

What Auto Owners Pay Their States

New England States have been obtaining substantial revenue from motor vehicle licenses, according to figures made public today by the United States Census Bureau at Washington. The revenue from owner and driver licenses has risen regularly since the World War, except for the depression years around 1932, the Bureau reported.

Massachusetts, which collected $2,153,000 from this source in 1919, received $6,453,000 from such licenses in 1930, $6,267,000 in 1932, and $6,895,000 in 1937. New Hampshire receipts were $2,054,000 in 1930, $2,028,000 in 1932, and $2,702,000 in 1937. Vermont receipts: $2,440,000 in 1930, $2,223,000 in 1932, and $2,398,000 in 1937. Rhode Island receipts: $2,278,000 in 1930, $2,199,000 in 1932, and $2,765,000 in 1937.

Dumas and an Iron Mask

The Arts in Boston

More than once Hollywood has turned to the Dumas novels for movie material. So in "The Man in the Iron Mask," now at the State and Orpheum, frequenters of the films may observe some familiar landmarks. There are the three musketeers, for instance—with D'Artagnan making their number four—not so conspicuous as in some of their previous appearances but still playing a considerable part. There are intrigues, swordplay, discoveries, escapes, captures, rescues. There are also the cruelties and the tortures of the Bastille, a bit of romance, throngs of handsomely costumed courtiers and hordes of ragged peasants.

The narrative is concerned with the theoretical twin sons of Louis XIII, one of whom was recognized as the Dauphin and the other concealed to avoid a struggle for the throne. Louis Hayward has the dual part of the young monarch and his twin brother. The intention of the film is to emphasize the contrast between the character of the two men; the King, cruel and profligate; his brother, gallant, courageous, and well disposed to the people.

Much of the story turns on the physical resemblance between the two, and the confusion which is brought to the Spanish princess, betrothed to the King, as she is alternately insulted by one brother and mollified by the other, both in the royal robes. It is that resemblance too which prompts Louis to fasten on his twin the iron mask from which the story takes its name. And it is that similarity of appearance which makes possible the final solution of the difficulties.

Mr. Hayward gives a sound and well differentiated performance in his dual roles. Miss Joan Bennett does what she can with the perplexities of the Spanish princess. Joseph Schildkraut emphasizes the villainies of Fouquet, confidant of the King. Warren William, Alan Hale, Miles Mander, and Bert Roach are a hearty quartet of musketeers. Perhaps the most persuasive characterization is that of Walter Kingsford as Colbert. James Whale has directed a production that is elaborate, but somewhat slow paced.

"Coast Guard," the other feature film, records the exploits of a pair of officers in that branch of the service and the matrimonial difficulties of one of them. It is not too plausibly done. Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy, Walter Connolly, and Warren Haymer are the most important players.

E. F. M.

"Blackmail"

Once Edward G. Robinson made no apologies for being a very nasty character for prison and other officials to deal with. Time and the Hays office have changed all that. Now Mr. Robinson's skulduggery, his snarls, his grunts, his mud-spattered countenance, his recurrent sluggings must be rationalized. And so we have "Blackmail," latest epic in the regenerated career of Mr. R., which landed at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday.

The only complaint one would make about the new dispensation is that the stories required are in most cases less convincing in plot than in incident. The belching flames of a burning oil well, the brutality in the chain gang camp, the last-reel fight on the edge of another oil field inferno—this time set by the hero to smoke out the villain—are all realistically filmed. But they are not supported by the story.

Even the reformed Mr. Robinson, one feels, is too shrewd a gentleman to be blackmailed by the trick prepared by the script writers, although it is executed par excellence by Gene Lockhart at his wiliest. But Mr. Robinson, the framed oil well fire-fighter, is duped. He does go back to the chain gang. He does escape once more. And he does scorch a confession out of the blackmailer.

Mr. Robinson is happily married in "Blackmail," by the way, his wife and little son being played with the customary devotion by Ruth Hussey and Bobs Watson. Guinn Williams is a good-natured, comic foil for the hero but Mr. Lockhart garners what acting honors there are with his own version of Uriah Heep with trimmings.

"Everybody's Hobby," the accompanying presentation, is Warner Brothers' tribute to the family, to the hobbyists, and to Irene Rich's comeback. J. D. B.

Rhode Island Plans Aviation Squadron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Sept. 8—Hundreds of Rhode Islanders have already applied for membership in Rhode Island's National Guard aviation squadron, which Adjutant General Herbert R. Dean said he would organize as soon as he received a letter of authorization from Brig. Gen. William Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau at Washington.

A recruiting office will then be opened at the newly constructed headquarters at the State airport here.

General Dean said some of the applicants are reserve or commercial pilots, who might be eligible for flying commissions.

The personnel of the new organization, it is understood, would include 31 officers and 138 enlisted men, of which approximately 20 officers and men would be placed on permanent duty at the airport, in addition to a regular army officer and a non-commissioned officer.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Les Brown's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Sports Review	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	War comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	War news; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers.	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45		Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Names in the News"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Under Western Skies"	"In the Gloaming"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Baseball speakers	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15		"In the Gloaming"		"20th Century Music"	"Front Page Drama"
8:30	Johnny Green's Or.; sketch	"Don't Forget"; quiz program		WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				WOR Symphony Orch.	"Let's Dance"
9:00	'Make Mine Music'; soloists; orchestra	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	"First Nighter"; dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Ernie Flo Rito's Orchestra; soloist	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Harry Horlick's Orch.			
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama	War news; talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15		Musicale	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Labor Speakers	"Friday Promenade"	News Service
10:45		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Friday Promenade"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:30	Cab Calloway's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Emory Deutsch's Orch.	Johnny Magee's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Emory Deutsch's Orch.	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	European news	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Shopping talk	Dick Liebert Program: organ; guitar; harp	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Musical Bee"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	Elmer Davis	"Rhapsody in Brass"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	National Hillbilly Champions	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	Network speaker; Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45				"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Dorian Quartet	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Saturday Serenade"	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45		"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Dorian String Quartet	Charioteers quartet	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15		Sports School	"Nature Sketches"	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	Columbia Concert Hall	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	"Deep River Boys"	News; 'Noonday Review'	War news; Walter Kidder, baritone; organ	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	News Service	Noonday Review; stocks		Agricultural talk	Italian Program
12:30	"Let's Pretend"	National Farm and Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Let's Pretend"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	Enoch Light's Orch.	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	Nancy Mace, soprano
1:15	Enoch Light's Orch.		Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	"Melody Mart"
1:30	"What Price Amer-ica"; talk; drama	News Service	Household talk	"Merchants' program"	"Melody Mart"
1:45		"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	"Rhapsody in Rhyme"	Short Story Club
2:00	"Bull Session"; college debate	Bert Farber's Orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15		Bert Farmer's Orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Brush Creek Follies"	"Indiana Indigo"	"Golden Melodies"; string ensemble	Sport reports	Concert pianist
2:45		"Merry Music"		Sport comment	News Service
3:00	The Merrymakers: orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:15		Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Bob Armstrong's Orch.		Sport reports
3:30	Charles Paul, organist	Musicale	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45		News; weather	Roy Eldredge's Orch.		Sport reports
4:00	The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Musical program	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Musical program		Sport reports
4:30	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Sport reports
5:00	"Summer Serenade"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Cameos of Melody"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Summer Serenade"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Three Cheers"; trio	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Sterling Young's Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"From Hollywood Today"; variety program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45		Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.		Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	N. Brandwyne's Or.	News Service	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	European news	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15		"Message of Israel"	War news; music	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Michael Loring Presents: vocal	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45		"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"County Seat"	Dance Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; children's drama	"Tropical Serenade"; tenor; orchestra	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	"County Seat"	Dance Orchestra			"Sundown Serenade"
8:30	"Let's Join the Band"; records	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45					"Sing Song Time"
9:00	Your Hit Parade; vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Dance Orchestra	
9:30	M. Warnow's Orch. Saturday Night		Arch Oboler's Plays: "And Adam Begot"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				"Sons of the Pioneers"	
10:00	Serenade	War news; Dance Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.; vocalist	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15	"Court of Reflections"	Dance Orchestra		"Symphonic Strings"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Adventures"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"; baritone; orchestra	News Service
10:45		Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra		"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Jan Garber's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30	Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"The Majestics"; orch.
11:45	Harry James' Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Amusements

TOPSFIELD, MASS.
TODAY ESSEX COUNTY FAIR TOPSFIELD WED. to SUN.
AUTO THRILL SHOW
FRI. AND SAT. ONLY
ADM. 50¢ AFTER 5 P.M.
New England's Blue Ribbon Fair

BOSTON
2nd BIG WEEK KEITH MEMORIAL
The Year's Heart-Thrill Drama!
CAROLE LOMBARD
CARY GRANT • KAY FRANCIS
IN NAME ONLY
with CHARLES COBURN
PLUS 2nd FEATURE FRONTIER MARSHAL
RANDOLPH SCOTT • NANCY KELLY
Extra! "SOLDIERS With WINGS" & MARCH OF TIME

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
2 — BIG TRIUMPHS — 2
The Man in the Iron Mask
Louis HAYWARD • Joan BENNETT
Also: "COAST GUARD" Star Cast

NEW YORK CITY
"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers' Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Cir. 6-8156. Air-Cooled Evs. 8:35—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER
MARGALO GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Air-cooled Evs. at 8:40 $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW!
250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (no higher) Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-9220 Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The THEATRE GUILD Presents AIR COOLED
PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
JOSEPH COTTEN
SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990 Evgs. 8:40 Mats. TOM'W. & THURS. 2:40
Mail orders until Nov. 4—361 Seats $1.10

"THE RAINS CAME"
MYRNA TYRONE GEORGE
LOY • POWER • BRENT
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that every family has its "family jeweler" . . . in whose shop practically everything the family owns in the way of jewelry, big or small, has been purchased . . . from little Ella's first gold locket to young Horace's first wrist watch!

If you live in town perhaps yours is the Back Bay Jeweler, right there at 230 Massachusetts Avenue . . . across the street from Loew's State Theater. If not, then perhaps you'd like to make its acquaintance some time when you're thinking of a little gift for some member of the family. Wrist watches and bracelets and all the usual pieces of regulation jewelry are there, along with pieces of the popular costume jewelry, which is often big and bulky, with the kind of attraction girls seem to go for nowadays. Among the better type of brooches and pins are those good-looking hand-finished pieces in silver, the darkish silver that goes into black at moments, and makes it all look so very hand-wrought, you know. Some set with semi-precious stones. Then there's a collection of old bits of jewelry, in the way of pins, charms (one of them has the most unusual hunk of beautiful unpolished blue stone, which we couldn't seem to identify; unless it's copper sulphate) and gold thimbles. Or McClelland Barclay's "signed" bonbon dishes, vases, book ends, and those cunning little animals he "sculpts" so well. The latter are now but 79 cents, and are just the thing for little paper weights, or that bare spot in the "whatnot." Also Lady Buxton bill folds . . . the new ones that come in enough colors to blend in with any costume color ensemble.

Carry Music With You

Slattery has the most amazing (to say nothing of good looking!) handbag we've seen for a long time. When you open it, out comes the sweetest little tune . . . a la music-box fashion. And you haven't done a thing; except open your purse. (Which is probably enough.) Even if it didn't play sweet nothings for you, and sort of soothe things along as you go about the business of shopping and parting with your money, it would still be well worth mentioning. Because it's either of pigskin or black kid, and in an unusual cut and design, with a handle that's long enough to grab onto! $7.50 . . . and you ask for the "Musical bag by Em Kay."

A Colorful New Waldorf

Perhaps you have already noticed it . . . but in case you haven't; may we remind you that Waldorf has reopened on Washington Street, right there near Avery Street With the usual "sign of the Red Apple," plus a lot of renovating. Time was of course when you thought of a Waldorf only as a place to drop in for quick service and good food. You thought nothing of decorations. But nowadays you really can't help it, for they're most attractive, as well as comfortable. This particular restaurant has come out with red leather-backed chairs, which blend in with the reds and yellows and blues that are around the room. And then there are large mirrors, which always make things look much more spacious than they are, and always appeal to women, even when they're eating!

Help for Needy

(Continued from Page 9)

go home and look his family in the eye. Now he is progressing in an electrical engineering course and planning for the future the type of career for which he is fitted.

After two weeks of trial, to find out what the particular aptitudes of an individual may be, he is either directed elsewhere for suitable training, or given apprentice work on the garment production, which is the one industry of the Workrooms, and paid a dollar a day. As he becomes more proficient he earns a little more and within eight months he should be ready for any operation in such garment production that a regular factory might require. He is assisted in obtaining employment, but he goes out and gets the job for himself. He has proved himself capable, and there is no longer any hesitation or sense of inferiority in approaching an employer.

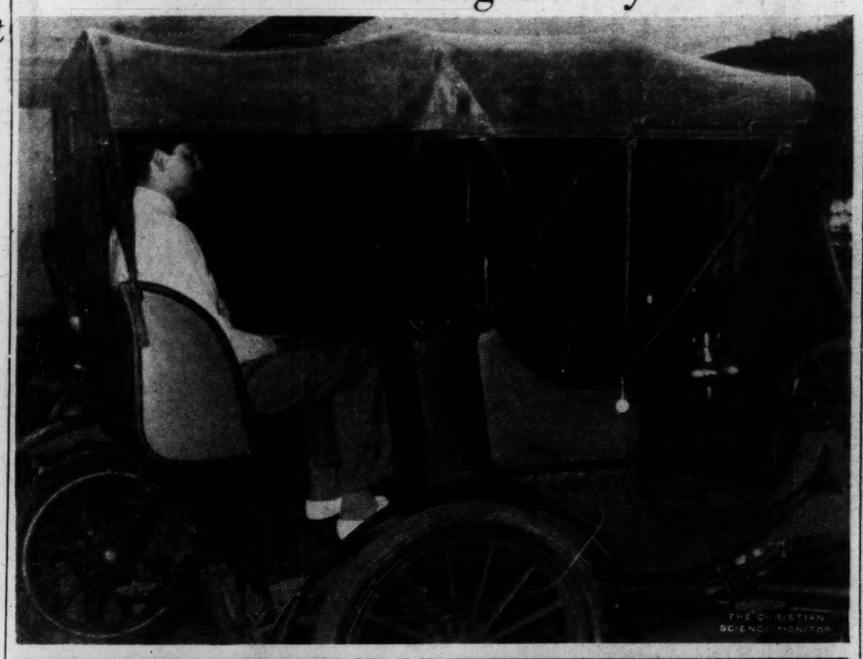
Uniforms are somewhat of a specialty at the Workrooms, and workers take pride in making them as attractive as possible.

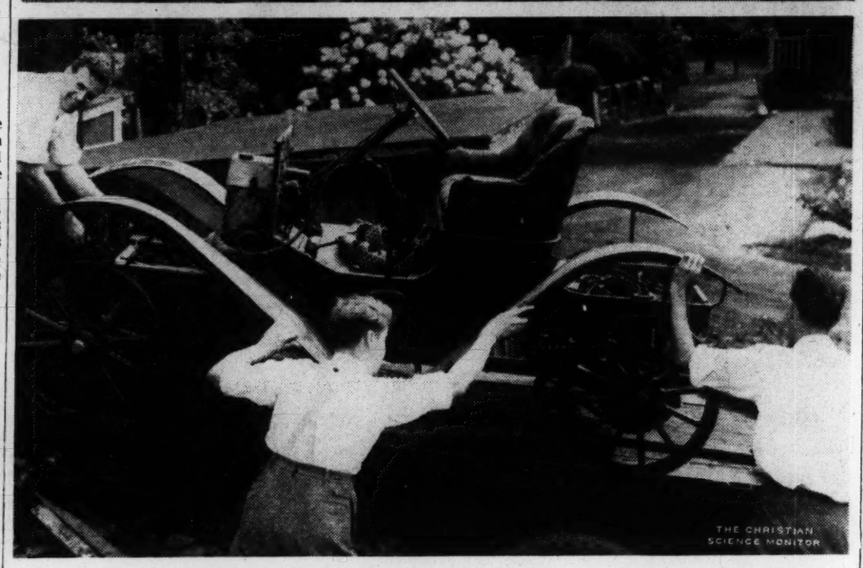
Now that the Workrooms are regarded by the State of Massachusetts as an approved center of rehabilitation and have become charged with the task of serving the entire City in that capacity, Miss Newton hopes to develop the work to the point where it will reach, for one thing, into the hospitals before a person goes out onto the street looking for a place in society and industry. If an inmate of such an institution can be led to expect training and work on his release, she feels, he will go forth with hope and courage and probably will have a speedier recovery than would otherwise be the case.

Originally the Workrooms were the hand-out type of charity, but a member of the British peerage, the Earl of Camperdown, who resided for 30 years in Boston, took the institution over, about 25 years ago, and made of it an efficient training school for helping handicapped persons to help themselves. He established, for its perpetuation, the Georgiana Goddard Eaton Fund, Memorial, but the shrunken residuary legacy with which the organization now conducts its work, is insufficient to cope with growing needs, that is the needs of an increased number of applicants. Some assistance comes from the Community Campaign, but, as is generally known, the Campaign last year did not reach the amount needed by the local charities.

All garments produced at the Workrooms have their label attached. Boston stores which carry them include William Filene's Sons Company, Raymond's, Inc., and T. D. Whitney Company.

Veterans for Framingham Gymkhana





Entries in Veteran Motorcar Club Event at John R. Macomber's Raceland

Top, 1900 Duryea, with possibly the first collapsible rumble seat, and a fine example of fishtail wood carving on the side.

Bottom, ancient Brush, once manufactured in Cambridge, with hickory axles and one-cylinder engine, air cooled. This car was discovered in the shed from which it is being taken in Stoughton.

150 Horseless Carriages Tuned for Test

Sights strange to the present generation but recalling vividly the turn of the century to their elders will be presented at Raceland, John R. Macomber's estate in Framingham Center, Sept. 23 when 150 "horseless carriages" of the early 1900's meet in a motor gymkhana governed by performance points of approximately that day.

The ancient cars, all made ready for the road, are the property of members of the Veteran Motor Car Club of America, founded in Boston a few months ago and now numbering some 80 members owning well over 300 early model cars. Membership extends as far as California. Eleven members have private collections numbering from 15 to 117 cars.

Event Unique

No similar exhibition has been seen in America in the past 30 years. For the event, in various Eastern cities, sundry voiturettes, motor brakes, and touring cars of the peg-top trouser day are being reconditioned to serve their owners as they once served their original drivers. Six Grand Prix racing cars are being tuned again to answer with their thunderous exhausts the cheers of the crowd. There will be contests for driver's skill and vehicle stamina, and the program will include tests and competitions in addition to exhibitions and four parades showing all types of early cars such as the pre-1902 horseless carriages, the planetary transmission ancients, with drivers wearing picture hats and high button shoes, Stanley, Haynes, Duryea, and Locomobile cars, piloted by their builders or immediate descendants, winners of famous races, and transcontinental events.

Teetering Cars

A nonprofit organization, existing solely for sports sake, the Veteran Motor Car Club of America intends it's program to be "as instructive as it will be exciting." There will be, for example a "Teeter Test." Cars will be required to mount a sensitive teeter platform, the driver holding both ends of teeter off the ground for the longest time will be declared the winner.

Goyette Entries

Among the 150 or more ancient automobiles will be several entries from the remarkable collection of Maj. A. Erland Goyette, of Peterborough, N. H., one of the first members of the club.

Major Goyette's collection, numbering some 25 cars dating as far back as 1898, is unique in that every car in it is in perfect operating condition, fulfilling the primary objective of the club, which is "to further the preservation of veteran cars, i. e., cars manufactured prior to 1911."

Several of his cars are familiar to New Hampshire people through his generosity in lending them for pageants, parades, old home days and similar celebrations, but the collection is comparatively little known to the general public.

The Club is headed by Prof. Dean A. Fales of M. I. T., President; with Paul Cadwell, West Warwick, R. I., Vice-President; Cameron Bradley, Boston, treasurer, and Thomas McKean, Jr., Ithan, Pa., secretary. Other prominent Boston members are Allan Forbes, Walter Channing, Vassar Pierce, Mary Chester Guild, Samuel Eliot, and M. J. Duryea. Membership extends all across the country, and at least one entry for the meet is expected from Europe.

Charles Ladd Norton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8—Charles Ladd Norton, Professor of Industrial Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who passed on today at his summer home in Annisquam, jointed the M. I. T. teaching staff in 1893, the year of his graduation from the Institute. He was a director in several industrial corporations, a Fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Minimum Wage Law in R. I. Declared Unqualified Success

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8—Rhode Island's experience with minimum wage laws is an unqualified success, Harvey Saul, State Director of Labor, reports after studying the effects of the law governing conditions in the laundry industry during the past year.

The law fixing a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour for women and children employed in this industry went into effect last September. At that time, Mr. Saul says, some women employees were receiving only 12 cents an hour and 40 per cent of the women employed were receiving less than 30 cents an hour. All now are receiving at least the minimum, he reports, with half of them receiving from 30 to 32½ cents an hour for their work.

The laundry industry is the third in which Rhode Island has imposed a mandatory minimum wage. Earlier similar minimums were set for the jewelry and wearing apparel industries.

Wholehearted co-operation by employers in the industry has made the law workable, the Labor Director says. The feeling seems to be, he found, that all were willing to pay at least 30 cents an hour if they were certain their competitors were observing the same minimum.

Although the law was applied only to women and minors, the first year's results indicate that it has tended to raise wages for male employees also. A survey of the laundry industry in 1937 showed 32 per cent of the male adult employees were receiving less than 30 cents an hour. Today only one-half of one per cent of the men employees are receiving less than that amount.

These results in Rhode Island, Mr. Saul believes, refute the contention that a minimum wage, fixed by law, tends to become the maximum.

* * *

Green Returns

Senator Theodore Francis Green, back this week after a summer vacation in Europe, tossed aside all questions about his possible candidacy in the race for Governor with the explanation it was too early to discuss plans for 1940.

A "Draft-Green-for-Governor" campaign has been reported underway by persons interested in strengthening the Democratic party's ticket next year. Senator Green served two terms as Governor before being elected to the U. S. Senate. His Senate term expires in 1942.

The Senator admitted, however, that he had been approached. Many of those who approached him were Republicans, he added.

* * *

Old Club Gone

The remnants of one of the nation's most exclusive clubs, the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club, went up in smoke literally this week.

The club was started 60 years ago and membership was limited to 15 men. All memberships were for life. Just off the Newport shore the club acquired Gooseberry island and erected a notable club building. The membership included names familiar in social and political circles in the nation decades ago. Although the island is but a short distance from the shore, the club was successful in keeping the site exclusive. Only on rare occasions did a non-member appear.

In recent years the club had been inactive. The hurricane last fall wrecked most of the buildings. Subsequently the island became the property of the Newport Hospital.

This week workmen went out to the island and burned the wreckage on orders from the hospital corporation. An old concrete pump house was left standing.

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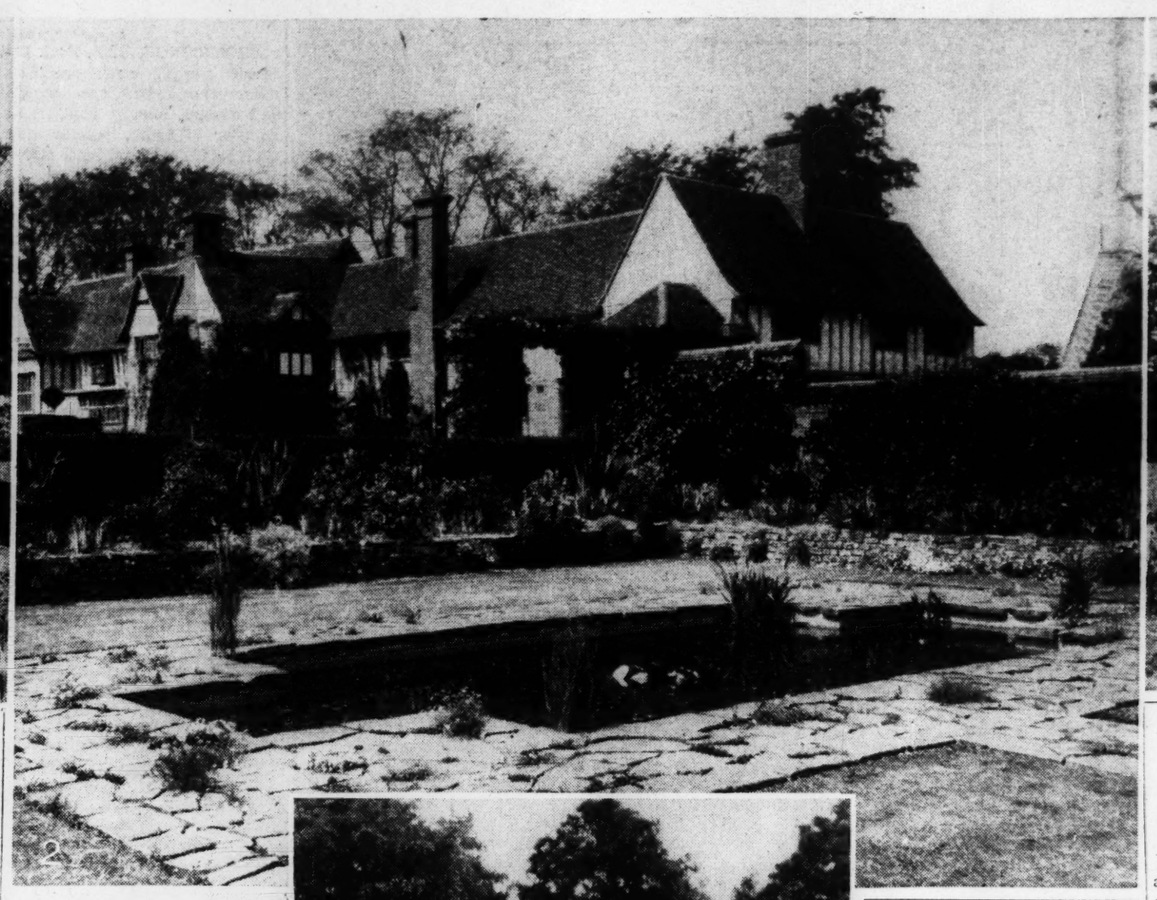
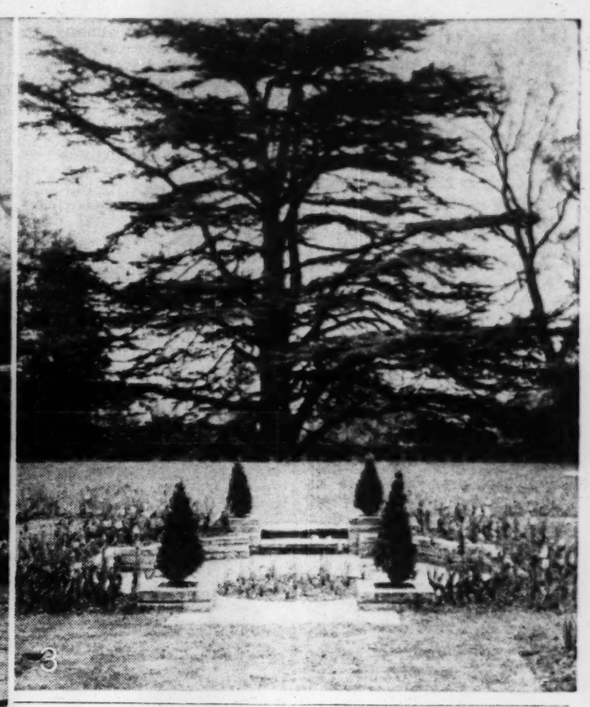
Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Sunken Gardens—Where Beauty and Seclusion Reign

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page





© K Morrison

1—This little garden is very suitable for a town or suburban house. It is strictly formal in design and planting and is sunk only a foot or so below the ground level. 2—Typical of many others in England is this sunken garden in the grounds of an old house in Essex. It has a central lily pool, raised retaining walls, herbaceous borders, and paths all around it. 3—This small garden in Buckinghamshire is sunk so many feet below the surface of the surrounding lawn that it is really like a room out of doors. 4—Obviously one unit of several in a large garden lay-out, this sunk area is distinguished by the simple dignity of its plan, the good taste of its masonry and statuary, and the loveliness of its natural background.

These Quiet English Gardens Are Places of Refreshment

Even the Small Suburban Home Grounds Can Have a Sunken Garden—Whose Message Is Peace

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Isn't there something delightful and thought-provoking about the expression "a sunken garden"? What sort of mental picture does it bring before you? If you live in a big city and have had few opportunities of studying nature in its more ornamental aspects, a "sunken garden" may seem almost as remote and mysterious as the hanging gardens of Babylon.

If you have visited gardens on large estates, this expression may conjure up memories of many exquisite and restful moments. You will remember perhaps some quiet pool set in a panel of grass, sunk below the level of surrounding borders and paths, and mirroring on its placid surface the shapes of trees or the outlines of clouds high above.

Retreat From the World

Or you may find your way again down moss-grown steps to some shady spot separated by a thick hedge from the other parts of the garden. Sunk areas such as these are like sanctuaries. They offer a means of escape from the glare of sunlit lawns and flower beds. In their cool shaded depths you can enjoy a momentary retreat from the world and its preoccupations.

To be seen at its best, a sunken garden should be part of a fairly large garden—one of a series of well planned units. It needs a suitable setting and approach. It should either take you by surprise or be the culminating point in your progress through successive garden areas.

A fine old stone farm house in Sussex was reached by a front garden with colorful flower borders to each side of a central path. This garden was enclosed by a row of trees on one side (the boundary of the property) and on the other by tall flowering shrubs. At right angles from this beautifully designed front garden was a grassy path leading to an old barn. As you turned sharply onto this grassy path, your attention was attracted by a flight of steps leading down into a sunken space. Enclosed on all sides by shrubs and hedges, this sunken area was a veritable room out-of-doors. Its shade, depth, and coolness were in striking contrast to the color, glow, and brightness of the front garden running parallel to it yet completely hidden by its wall of shrubs. Here the element of surprise had been very clearly introduced into the design of the garden.

An admirable example of the sunken garden is the kind which is one of a series of gardens. The back of an old house in Essex (dating, in part, from the fifteenth century) extends such a long way that it overlooks three distinct garden units. The plainest comes first. It consists of four equal squares of lawn with a central sundial. This leads into a rose garden enclosed by clipped yew hedges. An opening in the hedge leads into the sunken garden which is the most elaborate of the three. Like so many others in England, its central feature is a lily pool. It is surrounded first by flagged paths, then lawns and then retaining walls. On the upper level are raised herbaceous borders and a path which runs around the four sides of the enclosure.

Another fine example of the landscape architect's skill is found in Surrey. It is part of very large and imposing grounds including rock and water gardens, a pergola, rose gardens, and along rhododendron walk. The sunken area lies to one side of the broad paved terrace which runs along the length of the house. There are steps in the center of one side. On the opposite side, forming a companion feature, is a large stone bench. Flower borders are planted along the longer sides of the rectangular space. There is a central pool with a decorative group of statuary at one end.

For Enjoyment

Another garden familiar to the writer ineludes a sunken garden so large and so well planned that it has in it almost everything one could wish for in the way not only of design and planting but of conveniences for the enjoyment of the garden. To mention these conveniences first: there is a shaded pergola on one side; on the side immediately opposite, a large covered loggia with tables and chairs inside; and lastly, on a third side, a guest house with rooms opening onto the path that runs all around the sunken area.

From this path several flights of steps lead down into the enclosure which is sunk several feet below the surface of the rest of the garden. There is a large central pool with two smaller pools placed half way along the length of two opposite retaining walls. The position of these two smaller pools is symmetrical and gives beautiful balance to the garden design. But any suggestion of monotony is avoided by the handling of the four corners, each of which is different. There is great richness of planting, from clumps of fragrant lilies at the corners of the big pool to a variegated mixture of old-fashioned flowers in the borders and clusters of roses over the pergola.

Lives Up to Its Name

The most satisfying kind of sunken garden is one where the ground is sunk so deeply below its surroundings that literally it lives up to its name. Then one can sit in it, enjoying the beauties of the enclosure, with a real feeling of privacy, cut off from the life that moves and agitates on higher levels. The sunken garden then becomes what it should be, a place of peace, retirement, and repose.

A garden of this kind is on an old property in Buckinghamshire. It is fairly long and narrow, with a dovecot set above one of the shorter boundary walls and an ancient brick granary above the other. There is a lawn which stretches out above one of the longer walls and, rising above the other, are the tops of cherry trees. These are snowy white in the spring. A little later the planting in the garden itself is at its best—rows of pink Darwin tulips nodding in the soft breezes and myriads of blossoms brightening thick clumps of rock plants.

A sunken garden need not be the prerogative only of the very rich. One of the pictures illustrated a small formal lay-out in the front garden of a suburban home. It is sunk only a foot or so below the surface of the grounds but it makes an extremely decorative feature. Similar designs can be carried out in the front or back yards of houses. They are particularly useful in breaking up the length of narrow back yards—either in a central position or at the end of the garden space. In the latter case they can be planned so as to form a very effective climax to the general lay-out.

Anauta, From Baffin Land

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Anauta describes her life and adventures in the Arctic world, it is readily understood how this Eskimo widow has had the courage to venture with her three young daughters from distant Baffin Land to the United States. There is an air of indomitable strength of purpose about her, gently mellowed with humility.

When asked how she first met her husband, Anauta smiles. Her reply centers about the fashioning of a woman's garment. As some are more cleverly designed than others and involve considerable labor, a woman is literally judged by the clothes she wears. The Eskimo sews with a needle perfectly formed by a little bone taken from the foreleg of the deer, the sinew constituting the thread.

Provided for Three Years

The passing on of her husband and the responsibility for her family brought Anauta to St. John's, Newfoundland, where she received her first impression of buildings and money. Both were awe-inspiring and mysterious. Her only assets were the skins she had brought with her from Baffin Land. When these were converted into currency, she had no idea of the amount in her possession, but it proved sufficient to provide for her and her daughters for three years.

From St. John's, Anauta made her way to Detroit. She approached the ticket agent in that city, who asked her where she wanted to go. Not being familiar with the names of cities, she said to him, "If you were going somewhere, where would you go?" He answered, "Indianapolis," and on the strength of the ticket agent's random reply, Anauta and her children located in Indianapolis, Indiana.

After Anauta had been in Indianapolis for a while, the uselessness of a purposeless existence badgered her thought. She said to herself, "I cannot live like this. It is too different from my former way of living where every Eskimo is necessary to his fellowman. I cannot live so aimlessly."

Began Lecturing

About this time Anauta began to run short of money. She realized she might not have enough for the winter. She was reluctant to return to Baffin Land as she did not want to take her children away from the American system of education. At this time some American friends told her that people would be interested in her life in the north and its customs, adding, "Why do you not remain in the United States and lecture?"

To help Anauta, these friends gave a party in their home and invited friends to hear the description of Baffin Land. That was the beginning of her present work, which has taken her all over the United States. Through her lecture activity, she has been able to help her daughters through a university.

Her Hobby—Dolls of All Lands

Forty-Three Countries Represented in Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Charlotte, N. C.

Few collections equal in interest, variety, and authenticity that of Mrs. Thomas Crowe of Charlotte, who for more than 50 years has been collecting dolls of all nations.

The largest, an exquisite French doll more than 100 years old, is two feet tall, while the smallest, only one-half inch in height, was recently brought to her from Mexico City.

A remarkable fact is that Mrs. Crowe has never bought a doll. The entire collection of almost 100 has been the gifts of relatives, friends and sometimes chance acquantances who became interested in her unusual hobby. Every doll is typical of the place from which it came as to features, costumes, etc.

Forty-three countries are represented, among them Russia, Sweden, Spain, Hungary, Greece, Austria, Mongolia, Alaska, French Morocco, South Africa, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Japan, Wales, England, Scotland, Ireland, Argentina, Nicaragua, Isle of Guam, Switzerland, Brazil, and many sections of the United States.

Another interesting point is that although she has repeatedly exhibited her dolls for schools, clubs, and churches of all denominations, she has never taken one penny of compensation. She was asked to send her collection to the New York World's Fair as the most authentic and typical of its kind in this country but she has declined as her dolls are never displayed except under her personal supervision.

How It Began

Mrs. Crow is the daughter of a British army officer. Born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, she traveled extensively through the British Isles and France, always adding to her array of dolls. Relatives, too, living in foreign countries have added interesting specimens.

Her first doll, a Chinese lady, was brought to her from the Orient when she was four years of age, by her uncle, an officer in the English navy. The next was a French doll, and wherever she went the two dolls went along. Then came a fierce-looking Russian Cossack, complete with fur cap, long belted coat and shiny black boots, from a cousin in Russia. Gradually the doll family grew until today three large suit-cases are required to transport it.

Many of her dolls were made especially for Mrs. Crowe. In Nicaragua a friend visiting there had native women make one for her. They were told to make it like themselves and it is truly native in features and clothes, wearing a dress of plain rough material and a hat of heavy brown paper with long stiff feather. The most pretentious looking doll is the one from the Isle of Guam. She is more than two feet in stature and wears an elaborate evening dress of embroidered silk with long train.

From the Winnebago Indians came a squaw made by an aged Indian woman, which is evidently traditional, for the Indian woman stated it was just like a doll made for her by her own mother. It conforms in color and costume to Indian dress, has the face of the redskin and beads about the forehead and waist. Most fascinating of all is the aristocratic lady from Brazil, with tiny fingernails, perfectly manicured.

Great Lady From France

The oldest doll in the group is more than 125 years old. It is French bisque, patrician features, real hair, bronze kid boots, and the dress of a court lady. A friend whose grandmother had first owned it gave it to Mrs. Crowe. There is also an early American china doll and one from French Morocco, with petite features and dark skin. There is a Greek peasant, and a quaint little Alaskan in white fur robe and hood, gift of a friend who went on an Arctic expedition. There is a doll in the native dress of Slovakia; one from Mongolia; a corn-husk doll from Virginia carrying in her arms a corn husk baby; an Arabian with heavy face veil of black and two Chinese entertainers, a man and a woman.

"Dolls afford an interesting means for better understanding of people of all nations," said Mrs. Crowe. "This hobby and the acquaintances I have made through it have opened my eyes and taught me that the confusion and turmoil of this world come from people who have much and want more; from greed, selfishness, and a lack of understanding of the true values of life and living."

GARDENING

September Garden 'Shorts'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Carrying the snapdragons through the winter is sometimes a problem. Wax paper protectors, the writer finds, are ideal for both the young plants and those which have bloomed and have been cut back. A small slit should be cut in one side of the protector. This is for ventilation.

* * *

Harvest the glads as soon as the leaves are entirely brown. The dahlia roots after the first severe frost.

* * *

It is often desirable to bring indoors for winter joy, some of the tender plants which have summered in the garden. Geraniums, fuchsias, begonias, and the like. The first few days indoors are a testing time. Moisture is all important. Water liberally and spray the folinge daily to guard against too rapid evaporation. Keep in a well lighted room but not in direct rays of the sun. After the roots have a solid grip on the new soil, care for the plants in the usual manner.

A Friday Column

Aid to Wash Bowl Washing

A handy contrivance for wash bowl laundering is a small rubber pump equipped with a flower-like cluster of tiny suction cups. Used with a good live lather of soapsuds, it acts like a miniature washer in the cleansing of stockings, handkerchiefs, gloves, and other small accessories. A readily detachable handle makes it easy to store away between washings and to carry along on trips for light laundering emergencies.

Not a Small Part of Home

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Va.

Sometimes the thought comes to a woman who cherishes a garden, especially if it is an unpretentious garden, "Is this a wise use of time and money—all this for my own pleasure and association? Ought I not give this thought and energy to charities, and church work?"

Is she sure that a garden is a thing quite apart from charity and church?

At a large Virginia college the work of a lately appointed hostess in a boys' building was thus described by one of the men: "Before she came we lived in barracks. Now we have a home."

Not a small part of this 'home' consists of flowers and growing plants in the living rooms, and a narrow strip of garden alongside the former 'barracks,' where an abundance of flowers bloom for nine months of the year. The garden has cost very little in money. Other garden lovers have given cuttings, rootings, seeds, which were nurtured by a loving hand. Sprawling over the place, elbowing its way among the flowers is a watermelon vine in fruit. Not specially attractive, but "some of my boys have never seen how watermelons grow."

Every boy in that dormitory knows that he is perfectly free to cut a rosebud, a handful of cinnamon pinks, a spray of winter jasmine for his best girl; or for himself, if he wishes to have it in his room. Naturally, there is no vandalism.

Boys and men are frequently more flower-conscious than they themselves realize. In a garden near this college a woman set out daffodils and winter pansies quite close to the sidewalk, for the enjoyment of a busy woman who passed that way daily. She was told, "You're very foolish. The boys'll take them as fast as they come out!"

But the boys did not. They often stopped and enjoyed. One day a boy looked and lingered. Then he stooped and, without watching lest he be seen, picked a bloom, laid it in his hand, and studied it as he walked slowly away.

An old mountain man, admiring a beautiful but inexpensive shell, said, "I don't see how anyone can look at something as beautiful as this, and say there is no God!" A pansy can evoke a like feeling.

The woman of the pansy bed thought her busy husband was not garden or flower-minded. One day he surprised her by saying, "You don't know how much better I can work with these pretty things around, especially if I'm tired."

Then there are the plants and flowers that go from these modest gardens to the sick, to city dwellers, to lonely folk. If

"We are nearer to God in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth,"

these little gardens are intimately connected with both church and charity.

"There is no unbelief.
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God."

K. H.

A Friday Column

Kitchen Kink

No Leftover Taste

I have found a way to reheat all roasts, including lamb and goose, without giving them the "warmed-over" flavor. In reheating a roast the next day, I preheat the oven to about 450° F. for about five minutes, then place the roast in, uncovered and without water, for from 10 to 15 minutes, and reduce to 300° or 350° F. for a few minutes, as necessary. It is the steam that is generated in reheating a roast that gives it the warmed-over flavor. My family is small and sometimes a roast reheated in this manner the third time is delicious—nice and brown and crisp and flavorful.

Mrs. R. S., West Virginia.

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Air Conditioning Plays Vital Role in Maintaining Summertime Comfort

Summer Shivers in Theaters Is Laid to Poor Conditioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept 8 — Remember how the theaters were once kept so cool in summer by air-conditioning that you shivered through the show? Well, those times are passing, according to W. B. Henderson, Vice-President of the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association, today, as the result of a growing awareness of theater owners that the public does not like the forcible demonstration of their machinery.

"Some theater owners are setting the controls of their air conditioning systems too low," he asserted. "This practice defeats the purpose of air conditioning by making people uncomfortable instead of comfortable, and is likely to drive away customers instead of attracting them."

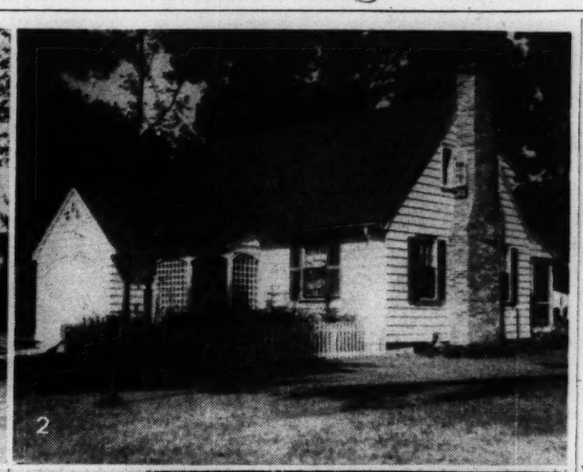
Mr. Henderson urged theater owners to conform to the so-called "comfort zone" which air conditioning engineers devised after exhaustive experiments with human subjects under varying conditions of temperature and humidity. These studies showed that practically everyone is comfortable within certain fixed limits of temperature and humidity.

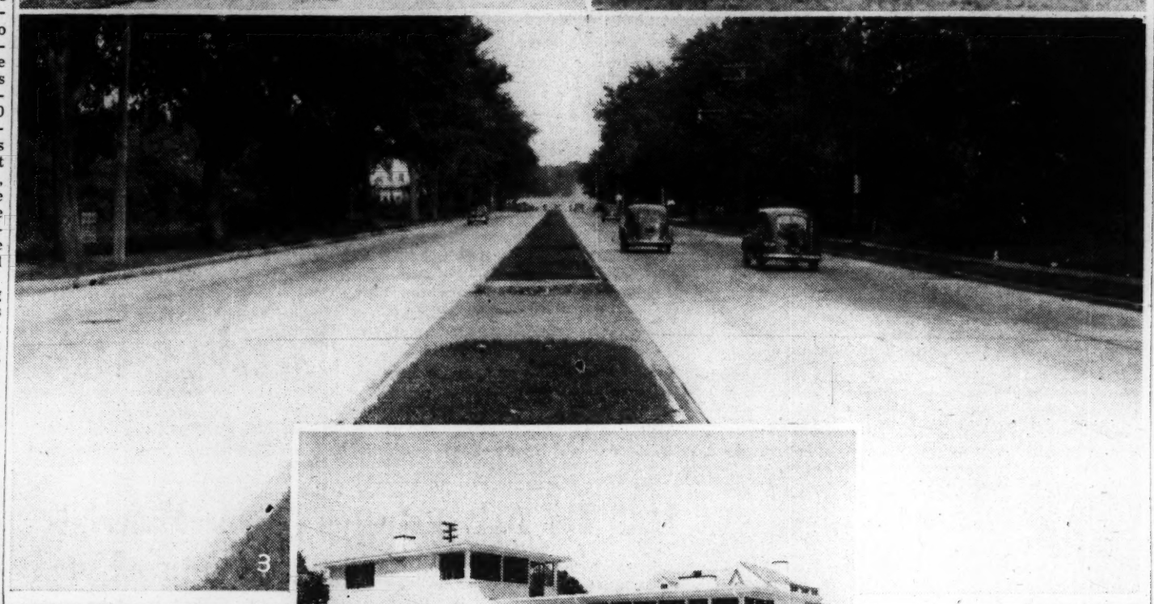
Humidity is a highly important factor in theater air conditioning because when an auditorium becomes crowded, the air conditioning system is called upon to remove the moisture given off by the people. Unless the theater operator has adjusted his controls properly, this dehumidification process imposes such a heavy load on the refrigeration plant that it may cause the system to over-cool.

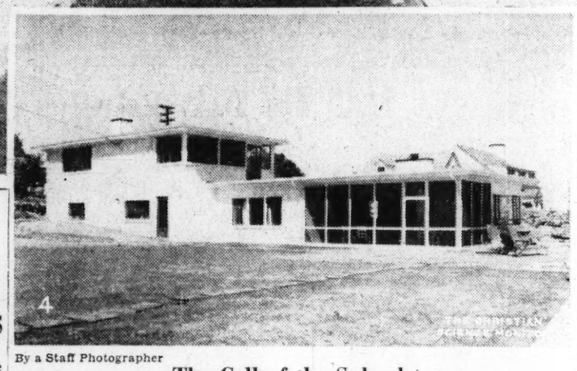
To be comfortable, indoor temperatures should be governed somewhat by the weather outside, Mr. Henderson points out. Thus, the advertisement of "20 degrees cooler inside" proclaims a temperature that is altogether too cool inside if the weather is moderate. This much cooling may be necessary when the weather is blistering hot, say above 100 degrees, but in temperate zones a 10 to 15 degree reduction of temperature from that prevailing outside is generally ample for comfort. At the lower end of the scale, when, for example, the temperature outside is only 80 degrees, the inside temperature may be allowed to reach 75—a difference of only five degrees—and still produce comfort.

Fortunately, air conditioning engineers have developed controls which are fully automatic, and which even make compensation automatically for the outside weather. Once the controls are set, they require virtually no attention, and will maintain theater temperatures and humidities precisely where they should be for complete comfort.

The theater owner who deliberately sets the controls too low was characterized by Mr. Henderson as a thrill-seeker. "He is no more considerate of other people than the automobile owner who races down the highway at 75 miles an hour, or the swing music enthusiast who turns his radio up loud enough to annoy his neighbors."







By a Staff Photographer

The Call of the Suburbs

1. One of Morley Brothers' high-grade homes being built just off Chestnut Street in Waban.
2. This home is typical of those being built in Federal Village, Wellesley, on Parker Street, by George I. Crowe. Prices from $5,000 to $8,000.
3. This sort of transportation on Worcester Turnpike in Newton pulls families toward suburban homes.
4. Home of Dr. Merrill Moore at Squantum, close to Rodney W. Long's Shore Acres. Architect, Samuel Glazer.

City Workers Building Along Main Highways

The family man is on the move again, with the Newtons, Westwood, Wellesley, Brookline, and other communities served by the five to six-year-old Worcester Turnpike being the chief beneficiaries of the 1939 upswing in building noted throughout the suburbs of Boston.

While building is still considerably below the 1936 spurt, and not quite up to the levels of 1937, the interesting side of the 1939 picture in Greater Boston is that the downward trend beginning late in 1937 and continuing through 1938 has been halted, and the rebound has started. War conditions are not expected by real estate experts to have any immediate effect in these districts.

Figures released in Newton reveal that 129 new single homes, 17 double homes and one apartment building have gone up during the first six months of 1939. That means an outlay of $1,017,210 for residential units, bringing to more than $10,500,000 the amounts expended on new homes in the 12 Newton districts since the Worcester Pike was completed.

Quitting Big Town

Like settlers of pony express days, the rush of modern home seekers is directed towards sites along main avenues of transportation, providing easy access to in-town offices from distances of 30 miles and more. While many of these modern settlers come from tax-ridden, traffic-congested Boston, a large section is drawn from points in the suburbs left isolated by major highway developments and by railroads abandoning passenger services during the last five years.

Newton's growth is typical. Population trends in this City have been steadily upwards. Dozens of large-scale home developments have compelled the building of new roads and new schools, particularly in those sections pierced by the Worcester Turnpike.

Turn off to the side of the Turnpike almost anywhere in the Newtons, Wellesley, and Brookline, and you run into one of those broad-scale developments. Arnold Hartmann, sponsor of Oak Hill Village close to the Charles River Country Club, is now starting a new community of low-cost houses on Brookline Street at its terminus with Dudley Road. William Gray has completed a dozen new homes opposite the Peabody Inn at the junction of Dedham and Brookline Streets. The Davis and Vaughan community, known as Newton Countryside, has not ceased building in five years.

Gardens and Estates

Somewhat beyond Route 128, which cuts under the Turnpike at Newton Highlands, is Eliot Hill, where Merrill C. Nutting continues the building he started two years ago. Turning, right, off the Pike at Woodward Street, thence to Plymouth Street, the home-seeker pulls up to Puritan Road, where Mr. Nutting has another thriving community that Newton Highlands is boasting about. Farther down the Pike are the Longfellow Estates in Wellesley Hills, Standish Road development of Maurice Dunlavey, the Cliff and Abbott Estates, and Livermore Gardens, opposite the Abbott Estates, close to the Wellesley Hills railroad station.

In the North Shore districts, hundreds of new home owners have found easy commuting to Boston made possible by the new Sumner Tunnel.

Famed Residence for School

Marking another chapter in the transition of Beacon Street away from private residences to apartment houses and commercial schools is the recent sale of the old King residence at number 118 to the Fisher School, for occupancy. It is a 4½-story structure with an excellent view of the Charles River and includes what was once considered the largest private library in Boston.

Home Building Due to Continue

The outbreak of war in Europe will not hinder the home building industry in New England, according to Ernest A. Hale, President of the New England Federal Savings League, who said today that the fear which caused industrial prostration following the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 is no part of current conditions.

Disruption of established lines of foreign trade, said Mr. Hale, will be more than offset by war orders as far as industrial New England is concerned. In place of fear, he anticipated better industrial demands for products such as New England is able to produce.

Streamline Window Is Architectural Innovation

Streamlined windows are one of the latest innovations in construction, according to a research bulletin issued by the structural service department of the American Institute of Architects. Other new appliances include concave washing bowls that permit users to stand close enough to prevent splashing, and architectural glass that can be molded into sculptured panels or simple light fixtures.

Windows may now have flat sliding bolts fastened on steel casements, which, placed inconspicuously on the bottom of the window instead of in the middle of the frame, do not interfere with flat screens, blinds and shades. The new bolt permits full width screens for more than one vent, and provides extra convenience and economy on all such installations.

"The smooth, streamlined surface of the window made possible by the fastener is extremely useful where stool lines are high and sash installations are above normal reach, such as over sinks," the report says. "Furthermore, the lock requires no special detailing, no fitting on the job, and no added cost above standard equipment."

Aluminum Sills

Another new development in window design is the growing use of water tight, aluminum sills. "The weight of an average width aluminum sill is approximately one pound per foot of length," it is said. "Thus, it is easy for one man to handle sills of any length which a job might require. Aluminum cannot rust, so these sills never need painting and the evenness with which they weather keeps them always attractive looking. Their price is generally lower than sills of other suitable permanent materials offered to the building industry.

"Since aluminum sill sections are thin and do not exceed the width of masonry joints, the body of the sill may be extended at either end into the masonry to provide an extremely weather-proof joint. If it is not possible to embed the sill in the masonry, the sill may be cut to the window width and calked at the jamb to obtain a proper joint.

"Aluminum sills can be selected to fit almost any construction condition. Because they come in long lengths they may be cut to fit from jamb to jamb, thus eliminating troublesome intermediate joints. Again maximum weather-tightness is attained. Also, since but few joints are necessary, installation time is reduced and erection cost lowered. The sill may be made to fit around obstructions, such as posts or mullions, by simply cutting notches or mitering as required with a hacksaw."

New Wash Bowl

A new model vitreous china cabinet lavatory, which, because of a concave front, makes possible a closer approach for washing, has been designed. "The basin is rectangular with a handy low shelf back, and the supply controls, mounted on an angle instead of horizontally, are out of the way," the bulletin states. "The cabinet is of all-steel welded construction with durable baked enamel finish. Two large compartments and three shelves in each door give ample storage space while the cabinet base is recessed to give toe room."

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We are privileged to offer for sale a very large fine old Colonial home in an unusually beautiful setting. IT IS IN FACT the show place of a location renowned for exclusiveness. To a buyer meeting the neighborhood requirements and can maintain a sizable home, a rare purchase opportunity is offered. Shown by appointment.

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R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.

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ON FARLOW HILL where people of culture and refinement make their homes, we offer you a custom-built COLONIAL—9 rooms (5 cham.) 3 baths and guest lav. Awninged patio, 2-car brick garage. Insulated and weatherstripped. Planned for maximum home comfort and in immaculate condition. Cost over $25,000—A REAL HOME—not just another house. Easily financed with a small down payment. See this exceptional value TODAY.

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Cen. New. 5900 Eve. W. N. 0106

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"The Place for My Savings"

Inc. 1831

Ample funds for mortgages. Loans to 70% of value. 20 years to pay.

ANTIQUE LOVERS

Old Colonial

Newton $6800

About 130 years old—beautifully proportioned. Original fireplaces, oven, wide floorboards, H & L hinges, etc.; modernized with 3 baths and hot water heat, perfect setting for your Colonial antiques; spacious lawns with trees and terrace porch. W. W. Parshley, Newton North 1612 or Center Newton 1666.

Small Newton Estate

Overlooking park dotted with sprightly cedars, stolid brick residence surrounded by picturesquely landscaped acre lot.

6 bedrooms, 3 baths; snug den with vistas across flagged porch to gardens. Hobby room. Master-built under exacting supervision, inclusive of every convenience.

Call Center Newton 3006 or 1828

ALVORD BROS.

Realtors

COLONIAL ACRES

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

Offers an outstanding selection of several new artistic, modern, practical homes, each one architecturally different.

6 to 9 rooms, 1 to 3 baths, circulating hot water heat with oil, 2-car garages

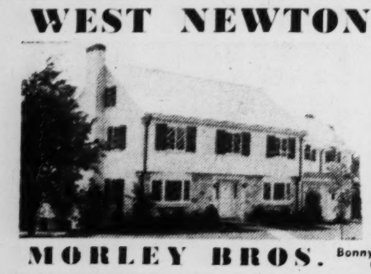
$9,000 to $17,000

Telephone: Winchester 1852 Wes. New. 3638

At junction of Brookline and Dedham Streets, off Parker Street at Newton Centre.

Opposite Peabody Tea Room

WEST NEWTON — $18,500



In restricted section adjoining Brae Burn Country Club. New Colonial home. Nine rooms, three baths, recreation room in basement. Insulated. General Electric heating plant. Two-car garage. One-half acre land. Secluded, quiet street.

MORLEY BROS. Bonnybrook Rd., West Newton, Mass. Or call Hyde Park 2020

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS

No expense was spared in the construction and planning of this very unusual and distinctive custom-built Early American Brick Home.

We thoroughly recommend it for furnishing in the early "Americana" style. A large second-floor dining room overlooking the gardens . . . antique entrance hall . . . huge beamed fireplace (illustrated at left) . . . and convenient step-down library add homely satisfaction and distinctive character.

It is not huge, but extremely livable . . . three family chambers with two baths and maid's quarters with bath.

You can walk easily to trains and shops, yet better than two acres of secluded, shrubbed rustic grounds give country freedom and atmosphere.

Shown by appointment to those wishing the best.

Harold C. Wiswall, *Realtor*

Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills

Wellesley 2600

VALUE for Your MONEY in Wellesley Hills

Abbot Residence Estates

Near Christian Science Church on Rockland Street

You don't buy "just a house" when you buy in this colony. You're buying location—security as well as a well-planned, well-built residence—families you will be proud to know will be your neighbors. Sensible building restrictions insure permanent beauty of this entire neighborhood.

Drive Out Worcester Turnpike to Property. Look for sign, "ABBOT RESIDENCE ESTATES"

Supervision of Merrill C. Nutting and Nelson M. Silk

Call Centre Newton 4171 or evenings Centre Newton 2345.

$34.52 per month WESTWOOD $34.52 per month

This beautiful Cape Cod Home consisting of 5 rooms; large open attic with four windows; built-in bath; shower; fireplace; oil heat; continuous hot water; insulated garage; large lot.

After small down payment:

Interest and Principal	$27.52
Taxes	6.00
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Total per month	$34.52

Down go the taxes again in Westwood, only $23.00 per thousand. Our 16 years of careful planning has made Westwood the most outstanding home community in Massachusetts. We have sold several hundred homes to satisfied home owners who are co-operating with Mr. Crouse to keep Westwood a beautiful New England town.

PERRY J. CROUSE, POND STREET, WESTWOOD

Phone Dedham 1008

Information Please!

QUESTION: *What is one of the most desirable and convenient addresses on the "Avenue" offering large 6-7 room apartments?*

ANSWER: *It is the building at the corner of Clarendon—*

90 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Telephone HUBbard 7000

QUESTION: *What Boston apartment hotel offers large 3-room apartments — with complete kitchens — plus smart hotel facilities and service?*

ANSWER: *It is Boston's largest apartment hotel—*

The MYLES STANDISH

BEACON STREET AND BAY STATE ROAD

COM. 4500

QUESTION: *What exclusive Beacon Street address offers the utmost in luxurious apartments in addition to a superior type of service?*

ANSWER: *It is that smart looking building on the Charles—*

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New!

Apartments of Distinction

65 Mt. Vernon St.

Conveniently located across Boston Common, atop Beacon Hill, these new, up-to-the-minute suites of 1 to 4 rooms offer comfortable living accommodations. Electric kitchens, fireplaces, 1 and 2 baths. Resident Supt.

Street and Co., Inc.

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Modern White Brick Georgian House. Spacious living rooms, 3 family chambers and baths, guest suite and 4 maids' rooms and bath. Modern heating system. 3-car garage. Large well landscaped lot with formal gardens.

A really livable house. 7 family chambers, 2 servants' rooms and 5 baths. 3-car garage. 40,000 ft. of nicely kept grounds.

Beautiful situation overlooking Brookline Reservoir, 32,500 ft. well planned and carefully laid out. Commodious house thoroughly modern in housekeeping comfort and convenience.

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Two Rooms	65 up
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BOSTON

Other Real Estate and Apartment House Advertising will be found on pages 14 and 15.

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$6500

Year Round Seashore Home

On a secluded street, within easy access of beach, schools and railroad station, we offer this attractive Cape Cod type house of 7 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, electricity, fireplace. There is a sound barn and a one-room guest house, ½ acre of land. 27 miles to Boston. This property cost the owner over $10,000—offered for quick sale at $6500. Call B. H. STRINGER, Hingham 0399, or

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50 FENWAY—4-rm. suite, kitchenette-dinette, 2 fireplaces, $100. Free electricity.

308 Commonwealth Ave. — 8 rooms; apts. to be completely modernized to suit occupant. From $100. Walking distance of The Mother Church.

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1-2 room apartments, handy location, from $25

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Near Christian Science Benevolent Association. Artistic modern 12-room brick Georgian house affording unusual privacy. Step-down living room opening onto terrace, old mantel and woodwork. Panelled den, octagonal dining room. All with fireplaces. 5 excellent family bedrooms, 3 baths; up-to-date service ell with 2 large servants' rooms, bath. Play room. Brick 2-car garage.

DOVER

A Family Home

Convenient to schools, Wellesley railroad and stores; 3½ acres pine shaded, easily maintained ground. Comfortable white clapboard house. Extra large living room and den, each with fireplace. Screened porch, lavatory, 2 double, 2 single bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths. Oil heat; large garage; also swimming pool, tennis court, small stable, greenhouse, kennels. 1938 taxes only $312.96. Priced at $22,000.

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Many Modern Developments Combine to Smooth Path for Home Buyer

Long-Term Financing Proves Big Aid to Small Home Buyer

By Leon D. Hughes
Sales Manager of Walter Channing, Inc.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the depression has come one of the most important protective measures and aids to home building and owning yet devised for the construction industry . . . long-term financing to replace the out-moded, short-term mortgage that brought home buyers face to face every few years with the ancient bugaboo of refinancing.

Into the building industry has also come another valuable development . . . a sharper interest of real estate brokers in the protection of their clients and their launchings upon the rising tide of home ownership. Realtors have advanced toward the true conception of their functions in selling homes to fit the home to the family and its income, thus producing a satisfied customer who will not head straight for the shoals of foreclosure because of misguided judgment.

From these lessons have come reliable agencies set up by the realtors themselves to acquaint would-be home owners with modern methods and trends of financing, to outline the most comfortable means of paying for a home. Thus is being eliminated one of the most serious difficulties heretofore encountered in home purchasing, that of lack of confidence between buyer and broker. Here I would stress the advantages of using a realtor's services rather than "going on your own" since the realtor's resources provide a greater range of selection in style, price, and location, saving you time, money and trouble.

Without knowing where to find the available home in the proper price range, what proportion of the payment price must be available in cash or where to find the location that fits the specific needs of his family and his pocketbook, the home seeker wastes time and energy which could be saved by going to the realtor.

A house may be a commercial investment . . . a home is an investment in happiness and security. The United States Government has come to the recognition that home owning strengthens the character of its citizens, makes them better risks in any commercial transaction and leads the way to the solution of many social problems.

B. H. Brunton, Jr., Architect

An Offering From Needham

This all-concrete home is located in the Birds Hill district of the popular suburb.

Davis and Vaughan, Architects

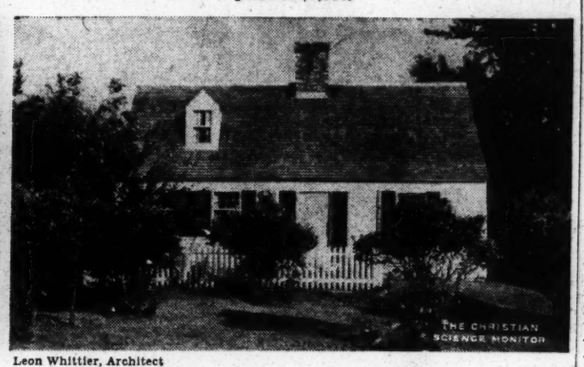
In the Newton Countryside

This house of seven rooms with its attractive setting was sold at a price of $8,800.

By a Staff Photographer

Artistic Home at Moderate Cost

This residence, designed by R. H. White, is in Carleeta Park, Needham. Its price is $8,500.



Leon Whittier, Architect

Cape Cod Cottage at Hingham

This type of comfortable home can be duplicated anywhere for about $6,500.

Living in an Apartment Has Its Advantages

If it's cheaper to own a home than to rent, why are so many thousands of families still living in apartments?

While banks and other home-owning interests answer that question by saying that there is still considerable ignorance about the economies of home ownership, Thomas R. Flynn, executive secretary of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association, declares that there will always be a large bloc of New Englanders who insist upon the obvious advantages of living in the city without the concern for home responsibilities and maintenance costs that go with operating a home of one's own.

"Were it not for the continuation of the enormous real estate tax levy in Boston," said Mr. Flynn, "the apartment house industry would now be booming. Modernization has taken the place of building new apartments with more than 4,000 new family units being thus created through the process of making apartment suites out of large single family residences."

Flexible Living

Flexibility in apartment house living is its chief defense against the inroads of home ownership, he said. And no matter how many people move into homes, he added, there will always be plenty who like to come home and not have to fuss about the boiler overheating or call up the plumber to fix a leak in the piping. Janitor service in the apartment, he said, allows the family time to pursue individual hobbies and to make use of talents without the confinements of a permanent location.

Today, the apartment house expert stated, the occupants of city suites have conveniences that were once relegated only to the field of home ownership. What the finest homes have, the apartments now possess, he claimed. Corner windows, built-in bookcases and built-in furniture, privacy obtained by thorough insulation, air-conditioning, recreation facilities, all-electric and all-gas kitchens, step-down living rooms and basement garages are among the facilities mentioned by Mr. Flynn as adjuncts of modern apartment house living.

The apartment house dweller also has the advantage in some respects of paying all his bills for garage, rent, heat and power to one person, the landlord, at one time.

Modern Comforts

And finally, Mr. Flynn pointed out that builders and research laboratories are constantly at work these days producing comforts and conveniences for the families of the future which can be taken advantage of immediately by the apartment house dweller while the home owner cannot always find it within his means to add these conveniences to his stock while under the burden of mortgage payments.

"Not being held to any one place," concluded Mr. Flynn, "the apartment suite family can move where the latest conveniences are offered. His kitchen can always be the latest that research provides."

Taking as his thesis the desirability of living in a home that makes virtually no demands in the way of chores, Mr. Flynn attempted to dispel "the fallacy" of high apartment house living costs as compared with owning one's own home. His estimates revealed that the average home owner must devote 33 per cent of his income to the purchase and subsequent operation of a home, whereas "the apartment house dweller uses only 25 per cent of his income in rents."

In other words, the purchase of a home, according to Mr. Flynn, is an undertaking that lasts more than a decade at least, during which interiors and conveniences are rapidly outmoded by modern comforts being introduced on the market with increasing regularity.

Home Materials Of Future Listed In Wide Survey

What materials will comprise the home of the future?

That question, put to 2,000 leading research men of five countries by the Liberty Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., evolved the following general replies:

Houses of steel, glass and plastics, fireproof and weatherproof, with rubber windows; new cooling and lighting systems; mass fabrication; plywood wall paneling; increased use of porcelain enamel metals; glass tile roofs for more light; vacuum, non-cracking cements; new safety glass in windows; colored glass in furniture.

The replies were based on the fact that extensive research is being carried on by the building industry to develop these home comforts for mass production.

10 Downing St. Is Hingham Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 8—Number 10 Downing Street in this town is a vacant lot, center of a thriving new home community which was started by accident when a young architect-builder found that the so-called depression did not prevent business from catching up with him.

It was only a couple of years ago that Leon F. Whittier designed and built a home for himself, only to have someone come along and buy it. So he built another. By that time, someone else had sought his services and he started a third home. From then on, work came in so fast that in two years, he and his partner, Harold L. Downing, have put up 16 homes on a 16-acre lot and he has had to give up his work in Boston to devote all of his time to home building.

Dozens of families have appealed for a home at 10 Downing Street, only to find that Hingham's large lot zoning laws broke up the street so that Number 10 fell between two houses. The next best are numbers eight and 12, which are now colonial homesteads typical of a community in which six to eight-room houses are sold for $5,500 to $8,000 including large lots of land.

Very little if any speculative building is carried on in Hingham. And home communities like that on Downing Street are almost wholly lacking, since there is plenty of land and builders can find the right location for virtually every prospective home owner. All homes on Downing Street are custom-built.

Emphasis is placed by the builders on compact, all-electric kitchens fed by a municipally-owned power plant that provides electricity for cooking, hot-water, heating, lighting and other accessories for an average run of $3.50 to $5 a month. A tax rate of $24.25 per $1,000 is another Hingham sales point, along with the fact that this town is completely residential, providing a small town atmosphere within commuting distance of downtown Boston.

Foreclosures Increase

Home foreclosures in Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville increased 17.5 per cent during the first six months of this year compared with the same period in 1938, according to the Metropolitan Housing Association of Boston.

Similar figures for Massachusetts and New England revealed increases of 4.5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, while non-farm foreclosures throughout the United States dropped from 64,002 in 1938 to 56,953 this year, a decrease of 11 per cent.

Lexington Firm Experiments With Quick Building of Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., Sept. 8—Out of this "cradle of American liberty" there is sounding a modern cry for freedom from high labor costs in the building industry and long-drawn-out assembling processes that compel a wait of three to five months before families can move into the homes of their choice.

The cry emerges from the lumber yards of the Lexington Lumber Company in which has been installed modernized equipment necessary for the pre-fabrication of homes that will be ready for occupancy within 30 days after the signing of the building contract. While workmen are excavating the site, virtually all the units required for the house will be under construction in the lumber plant.

The most interesting part of the experiment is that the sponsor is a woman, Mrs. George E. Briggs, owner of the Lumber Company, who believes that the future of housing lies in the development of a manufacturing and distributing system which will cut down to a minimum the time required to build a sound home. Labor costs, she said, constitute the heaviest burden on home buyers. Hence, the greatest savings can be made by time saved on the home site.

A model home in the lumber yard was put up in less than 30 days, the framework being put in place in three days. The fundamental idea was to make the home livable, interesting, and efficient, an approach comparable in effectiveness to that adopted in automobile assembling plants.

Another advantage of rapid construction is the saving in mortgage costs which begin the moment the contract is signed for building a home. During the time of construction, the buyer is usually supporting two places, frequently moving in long before the house is completed in order to save costs. A Briggs home will save at least two months rental on the apartment from which the family moves.

Homosote is the material used. It provides insulation as well as structural value.

Little Cash Needed To Buy a Home Under FHA Plan

If you have $125 in cash and a steady income of from $900 to $1,500 or less, you can buy a home under a Federal Housing Administration plan that became effective Sept. 1. That is, you can do this if you can find a new house that sells for $2,500, including the land.

This is the challenge given to private industry by the FHA under terms of a new program whereby the Government agrees to insure privately-financed mortgages on homes costing $2,500 or less with as little as a 5 per cent down payment and as much as 15 years to pay off the mortgage.

Requirements on zone restrictions and neighborhood standards are not as strict as the regular FHA program, the purpose being to encourage private builders to provide good housing for families with moderate incomes.

Recreation

The Celotex Corporation announces a material for the transformation of flat roofs into recreational areas. It is called traffic-top and allows the owners of modern houses, hotels, apartment buildings, and factories to arrange space for open air exercise.

NEEDHAM
NEW HOMES on Laurel Drive and Gayland Road
Cheaper than rent.
Large wooded lots.
Excellent view, convenient location.
$7000--$7300
10% down payment, balance monthly on a 16 to 20-year period.
C. G. McINTOSH
Builder
Phone Needham 1515-W

NEEDHAM
Great Plain Estates
Opp. Golf Course
NEW HOMES, 5 to 7 Rooms
Ideal home environment, quiet, good air, spacious lots, finished streets.
PRICES
Range From $6800 to $9800
Five Minutes to Birds Hill Station
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If you are planning to live in Hingham, why not see us and have your Home built to fit your needs.
Hingham, Mass.
Call Hingham
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LESS THAN RENT
You can have Real All Year living at Shore Acres, Squantum. In completely modern, sparkling new Long Gas Built Homes. Delightful surroundings and unexcelled view in this carefully restricted community.
Open Daily and Evenings
RODNEY W. LONG HOUSING CORPORATION
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First Mortgages on Homes
MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOU
Joseph Warren Co-operative Bank
2371 Washington Street
ROXBURY

HARVARD, MASS.
AYER, MASS.
Substantial portions of the real estate holdings of the late FISKE WARREN in HARVARD and AYER, Massachusetts, are offered for sale by the executors of his will. The land embraces shore front lots on Bare Hill Pond, high land with magnificent view, woodland, meadow land, farming land and substantial frontages on both sides of Route 2 (Mohawk Trail) and Route 110. Prices vary according to location. For information apply to Alexander D. MacLennan, Harvard, Mass., Telephone Harvard 70, or Harold T. Davis, Executor, 220 Devonshire Street, Boston, telephone Liberty 3227.

Andover and No. Andover
Hill Top Location with view
7-room fieldstone house—oil heat—2-car garage—12 acres of land—500 fruit trees—sell at sacrifice—owner leaving State.
Also
2 Beautiful Homes in Johnson Acres
Low Tax Rate, $30
FRED E. CHEEVER
Bank Building, Andover
TEL. 775—1098

SHAWSHEEN VILLAGE IN ANDOVER
ON LOWELL ST.

Distinctive Vineland Colonial, six-room house and large choice lots from 10,000 square feet up at 10c a foot in model village of Shawsheen. All latest improvements. Insulated, air conditioned, thermostatic control. Restricted residential area. Lowest tax rate and valuations of any comparable town in Massachusetts. 30 minutes to Boston. Excellent train and bus service. Best roads. Inspection by appointment only.
Apply CORNELIUS A. WOOD
SPA BUILDING SHAWSHEEN
WEEKDAYS, PHONE ANDOVER 82, EVES. AND SUN. 590

Longwood Towers
Fine apartments . . . with a private estate . . . an incomparable location . . . an excellent service staff . . .
THREE ROOMS AND BATH
Living room, dining room and kitchenette, dressing room, bedroom and bath
$102.50 to $122.50 a month, by the year, unfurnished
Other Suites Two to Seven Rooms
LONGWOOD TOWERS • BROOKLINE
Tel. Longwood 3200
T. Roger Keane, General Manager

NEWHALL APARTMENTS
Only 10 minutes to Downtown Boston, fronting on Beacon St., with its reservation of four rows of stately elms, while on the other side is our private garden of several acres, besides a large park and pond, giving the effect of a beautiful country estate.
SMALL SUITES of large living rooms with small dining rooms, or dining alcoves and small kitchens and 1 or 2 bedrooms with 1 or 2 baths.
LARGER SUITES of 5 to 10 rooms and 2 to 4 baths. Living rooms with wood-burning fireplaces; generous closets; excellent ventilation. Elevator operators. Restricted residents.
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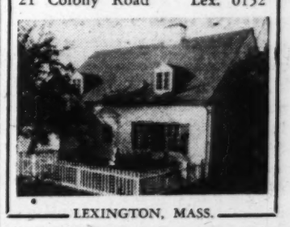

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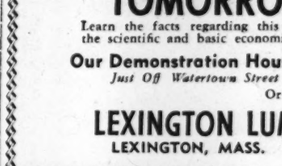

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Apartment Dweller Finds Week-End Peace and Quiet in Country Home

Abandoned Farms Become Havens To Dwellers in City

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The drama of old New England farms and mellowed village homesteads being taken over by city dwellers for summer homes rolls swiftly on, and the problem of the "abandoned farm" begins to find solution. Reports come of fresh activity in small towns, signalizing the rebirth of long idle and non-profitable farms as summer or week-end places for apartment-ridden families in the cities. Desire for more elbow room and a chance to get away from smoke and bustle whenever the muse dictates, is becoming more and more irresistible, as the news get around that this is definitely a "buyer's market" out where the pavements leave off and the pastures begin.

All along the Maine seacoast, on Cape Cod, in the hills of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, charming little houses that only a few years ago were in financial doldrums have recaptured the charm and rustic serenity of the past. Quietly, yet surely, as most transitions occur in New England, the part-time Vermonters or Maineites, as the case may be, who have renovated the old places, are becoming an appreciated part of New England's summer routine in the country. For with them have come increasing business, the ability to improve properties, support civic enterprises, and pay taxes regularly.

Colonial Gems Preserved

Many fine old gems of colonial architecture in natural scenic settings are thus being saved from the wrecker and preserved for posterity. Cutivated people are raising the social standing of the small communities and injecting new vigor into local industrial and political machinery. Homesteads that had gone to underbrush and constituted an economic drain upon the villages have been regenerated.

Real estate brokers insist that possibly never again will small town economic conditions work so well together for the would-be summer home owner. Not only has New England been through a business depression in which the farmer has probably been hit harder than anyone else, but the region finds itself in the middle of a transition in which the younger generation seems unwilling to carry on where the farmers of the last generation have left off. Long hours for a bare sustenance on the farm are not for the farmer's children who have been down to the cities in their automobiles and found a five-day week and an eight-hour day in operation.

In other words, New England is rapidly becoming a region of families supporting two homes, one in the city and one in the country. The family of means owns its country estate. The moderate income buy a village or a hill dwelling for $500 to $2,500 and fix it up for summer visits. Others are buying camps for $200 to $500, while the rest can locate plenty of low rental properties for vacation or all-summer purposes.

The trend is irrepressible in a vacation wonderland like New England, where cities are so close to the farm regions and the country abounds in lakes, ponds and seacoast. Some think of these places in terms of "when I retire," and during the intervening years they equip them with all the necessary comforts for all-year-round living. The rustic and the old-fashioned are cherished from the old Boston rocker down to the four-poster bed.

In the cities, a similar movement is noticeable in the buying of old houses, emphasizing a migration out of the city into the country with Boston's Back Bay families serving as an excellent illustration.

Future Back Bay

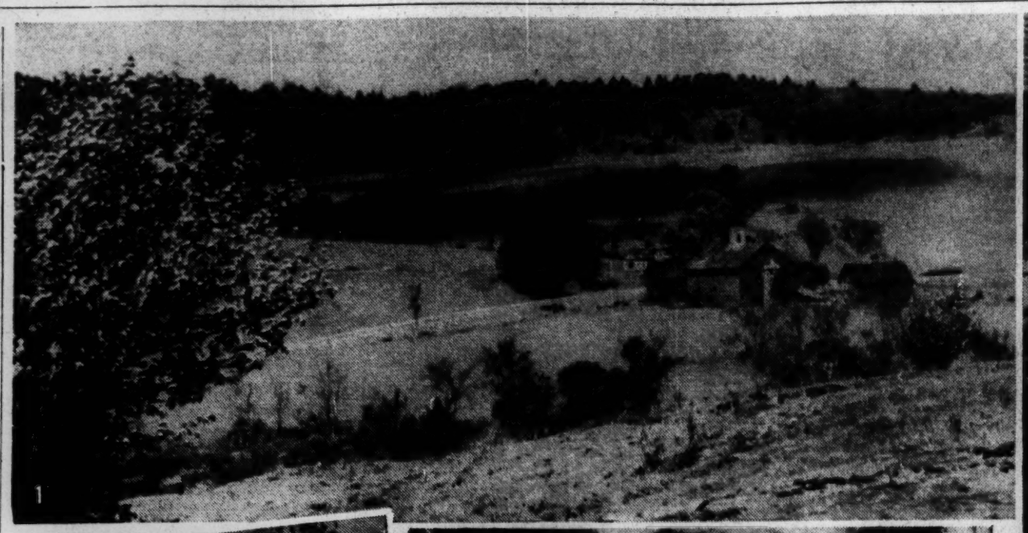
Back in 1908, Giles C. Smith, Boston architect, was devoting all his time in the Back Bay to the building and renovating of $150,000 to $200,000 residences. Today, Mr. Giles relates that he is mostly concerned with the designing of $4,000 to $8,000 houses, with hope of producing them at even smaller prices. Alterations are chiefly confined to the conversion of single family houses into apartment suites.

"No, I doubt if the Back Bay can hold its traditional single-family residence," said Mr. Giles. "With the automobile giving mobility to the city's population, I think that in five to 10 years, Commonwealth Avenue, Marlborough and Beacon Streets and virtually all of Boston proper will be completely given over to apartment house living."

Dollar Value

High costs of land, the house-service problem, taxes, high assessments, and maintenance costs, he cited as forcing the emigration of families out of Boston into the suburbs. He said he could point to a former $150,000 residence which could be purchased today for $35,000 or less. Added to this, he pointed out, builders are giving far more for the dollar in new houses than at any other time in building history.

"Families these days would rather own property in the suburbs and live in Boston apartments for three to five months in the winter. I have friends living in Marblehead who take a year's lease of an apartment in Boston just to spend five months in the city during the winter. They often sublet the apartment during the other months The trend is unmistakable, yet profitable to real estate operators, who can count on more and more families paying for two places instead of one."



By a Staff Photographer

Rustic Delights for Eyes of Urbanites

1. Typical of farms for sale in New England is the General Grout farm pictured here in Kirby, Vt., 520 acres.
2. The city worker thrives on such home scenes as this doorway in Dover, Mass.
3. Doorway at Number 20 Louisburg Square, last intown Boston stand of private, single residence.
4. The old Woodward estate on Fairlee Road, Waban, held by the same family for more than 100 years.
5. A Boston apartment house dweller's idea of a summer cottage in the hills around Newfound Lake, N. H.
6. Atmosphere of old homes is part of country living.
7. Dunstable, Mass., farmhouse of another Boston resident for week end and holiday respites.
8. This Waltham, Mass., home on Main Street, keeps mellowed atmosphere right in heart of the city.

Pre-Built House a Problem

While building trends towards improved materials and shrinkage in the size of homes point definitely to the introduction of prefabricated homes on an ever-broadening basis, the only successful portable home yet completed in the factory and wheeled to the home site is the automobile trailer, according to W. S. Lowndes, director of the schools of architecture for the International Correspondence School.

Delivery of complete homes to the site by truck or railroad, stated Mr. Lowndes, is still a big question mark offering many problems in transportation. It is doubtful, he said, if prefabricated units can be made small enough to permit delivery and still keep to a minimum the cost for assembling on location.

True, he stated, with the dining room becoming a diminishing necessity and persons able to build large houses hesitating to do so because of the difficulties of resale, many manufacturers are devoting millions of dollars to research in the development of improved materials within the range of builders of low-priced homes.

Costs of excavation, foundation walls, platforms, terraces, sewers, gas and water mains, floors and chimneys must still be added to the costs of prefabricated homes. In short, Mr. Lowndes held that prefabrication is but a part of the total labor costs of building a house and hence cannot effect great savings over conventionally constructed houses.

To obviate sameness, he added, manufacturers are offering gable roofs, garages and porches but each addition adds to the costs. And the trends today demand glorified kitchens, bathrooms and recreation areas within the house that increase building costs, he concluded.

New Glass Block Brings Soft Glow To Larger Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH Sept. 8—A glass block for modern houses that reduces the transmission of solar energy to a soft, diffused glow without glare and makes home air-conditioning much more economical is announced here by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

The new block contains an interior screen of glass fiber sealed between two halves of the block unit. Sealing at high temperatures results in the formation of a partial vacuum in the center of the block, which increases the insulation efficiency of the unit.

Cost and Hazard Cut in House Prepared for Show in Newton

On Top of the Building News

Why are families moving out of Boston into the suburbs? Just look at these tax rates:

*Boston	39.90
*Newton	30.20
Dover	19.20
Needham	28.80
*Westwood	23.00
*Weston	22.50
*Belmont	28.60
Brookline	23.50
*Wellesley	22.70
Hingham	24.25
*Milton	27.40
Winchester	27.20
*Sherburne	23.90

*1939 rates.

An all-concrete house on Beacon Street, close to Newton Center Square, that has been a bit slow in construction because of Newton building restrictions on new materials, will be finished shortly and opened for public exhibition over a period of two weeks.

Designed by Giles C. Smith of Boston, the cinder block house of six spacious rooms and two-car garage will sell for around $10,000. Built on cheaper land elsewhere around Boston, the price would be anywhere from $6,500 to $8,000. The idea of the sponsors, the Firesafe Housing Corporation, is to prove that concrete can be an attractive material for low-cost, colonial-type construction.

The Royal Barry Wills designed house of seven rooms recently exhibited to the public in Homer T. Brown's Chestnut Hill development has captured one of the $500 prize awards for the most attractively designed houses using all-gas heating and cooking equipment.

For those too busy to have read it yet, the FHA has reduced the maximum interest charge on home mortgages insured by the Government from 5 to 4½ per cent, while maximum rates on large-scale rental projects are being dropped from 4½ to 4 per cent. Notices of these reductions have been sent to 12,000 banks and loan agencies.

In making this announcement, Administrator Stewart McDonald pointed out that small houses can now be purchased on terms as low as 10 per cent down, with an average monthly payment of as low as $5.81 on every $1,000 borrowed, including interest, principal payments, and mortgage insurance premiums.

A newly improved plaster base known as Steeltex has been awarded a one-hour fire rating by Underwriters Laboratories. No higher rating has ever been given for any type of wood, lath, and plaster wall, according to Johns Manville, manufacturers.

In addition to its fire rating, the new base is also said to reduce the hazard of cracking or falling plaster to a minimum. The test subjected Steeltex to temperatures rising to 1,700 degrees F. for an hour and then to the action of a fire hose played upon the heated section. The base was said to have remained undamaged and unpunctured.

Installation of Jordan Marsh Company's 10 up-and-down electric stairways in the Annex at a cost of approximately $275,000 will be completed early in September, according to reports by the Company, today.

Have You Imagination!

Here is an opportunity to use it making a modern home from this old-fashioned house in the Brattle St. section of Cambridge. Lovely grounds with trees and a lawn frame the setting.

There are ten rooms, two baths, with the sun streaming in them all. At a moderate cost you can have an unusual home provided you can visualize the possibilities.

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504 BEACON STREET
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1203 BOYLSTON STREET
Overlooking Fenway. 1-2 rooms, kitchenette; refrigeration and parking included. $30, $37.50, $47.50.
25-31 PARK DRIVE
1-1½-2 rooms and kitchenette; parking included. $30, $37, $42.

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1-3 rooms, din.-kit., fireplace, free refrigeration, tile bath and shower. $40-$47.50-$52.50
1610 MASS. AVE.
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37 WENDELL ST.
2-room and kit. 1st and 2nd floor; quiet building. $45-$47.50.
ALLSTON
40 QUINT AVENUE
2 to 4 rooms, dinette, kitchenettes, porches, quiet, residential street; free parking. $40-$42.50-$45.
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or NILES MANAGEMENT, Inc.
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For Cambridge, Harvard Sq. Office, Kirkland 1420

89 Trowbridge St., Cambridge—Brand new apts., one and two rooms. $35.00-$37.50-$45.00 month.
6-10-14 Autumn St., Roxbury—Near Deaconess Hospital, one and two rooms, $37.50-$45.00 month.
24-38 Ransom Rd., Brighton—3 and 4 room apartments, $40.00 to $45.00 month.
53-63 Fellsway, West Medford—One and two rooms, $32.50 to $45.00 month.
50 Broadway, Beverly—One and two rooms, $32.50 to $45.00 month.
19-21 Shepard St., Cambridge—One and two-room apts., $37.50 to $45.00 month.
5 Haskell St., Cambridge—One room and Murphy bed. Dinette, kitchenette, tile bath, free ref. and parking. Furnished, $42.50 to $45.00.
See Supts. at Bldgs., or call
Slater-Glasser Realty Corp.
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5 ARLINGTON STREET
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Youngsters Continue Play in Local Line-Up—B. U. Football Practice Under Way

Eighth-Place Phillies Play Week-End Series With Bees

BULLETIN

Rain postponed the final game between the Bees and Giants today. The contest will be played as part of a double-header when New York comes here again later in the month.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel sends his "accent on youth" Bees against the eighth-place Phillies over the approaching week end, with single games scheduled on the morrow and Sunday, and then leads them on a final road tour of the circuit. For several of the Boston rookies it will be the first venture West of Springfield, and as the club moves into Chicago on Tuesday for a series with the Cubs, the boys will absorb the splendor of the last word in hotels—the Edgewater Beach, overlooking Lake Michigan. Stengel contends that once they see this castle, they'll be sure to hustle for a chance to return in 1940.

The Phillies are well behind the locals in the 1939 series, but since the middle of July Doc Prothro's outfit has offered stubborn resistance. Stengel won nine of his first 10 starts and then saw the other side capture five out of nine. As the Phils are anchored in the National League cellar and the locals seem unable to catch Pittsburgh, this week-end set of games should be marked by new faces. If rain postpones tomorrow's engagement, two will be played on Sunday. Philadelphia's final appearance here this season.

Hassett Wants 200

With 162 base hits his total through yesterday's defeat of the Giants, Buddy Hassett has an outside chance to reach the 200 level before the Oct. 1 deadline. His highest previous mark was 197, with Brooklyn in 1936. As the Bees have only 27 games remaining, including the final scheduled with the Giants for this afternoon, the first baseman must move rapidly. Thirty-eight hits in 27 contests comes under the heading of a respectable spurt, but he may make it. In the most recent 11 contests Bud has moved along at a .404 pace.

By beating the Giants in the ninth inning yesterday, Joe Sullivan returned to a .500 rating on the pitching mound—six won and six lost. He has now given Stengel six complete games in six tries, although in two of them he was the losing hurler. The battery of Sullivan and Phil Masi has outdistanced all other Bee combinations since early August.

Sullivan's No. 6 came at the expense of Carl Hubbell, the screwball master. Working with only three days rest for the first time this year, Hub tired in the late innings and saw the locals rally to even the series. The dropping of a throw home by Harry Danning with the bases full in the ninth was the deciding factor.

* * *

Shorts . . . Starting next week the Bees will tour the country via Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia . . . Monday is an open date in Boston, although the Red Sox will play a single with the Athletics at Philadelphia . . . The western invasion of Fenway Park opens Tuesday with the Detroit Tigers . . . The Sox meet every club in the American League except Washington during the approaching home stand . . . The Yankees are here for single contests Sept. 26 and 27, a Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

The Giants yesterday shipped Jim Ripple, reserve outfielder, to Brooklyn by the waiver route . . . Inactivity has blown Jimmy up like a balloon . . . Don't look now Cronin, but those are the White Sox behind you . . . Only two games separated the Red Sox and White Sox this morning . . . As Casey Stengel would say: "Hold that line!" . . . Cincinnati lost and the Cardinals won yesterday, which reduced the Reds' advantage to 4½ games in the alive National League race . . . Because of the danger of yielding second place to the White Sox, the Red Sox cannot afford to finish out the schedule with a rookie-packed line-up.

Canadian Ladies' Golf Is Canceled

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (CP)—The presidential and national officers of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Association have decided to cancel the 1939 Canadian open championship and Interprovincial team match, it was announced yesterday.

The events were scheduled for Sept. 29 to Oct. 7 in Toronto. A telegraph vote of the officers, decided on immediately after the outbreak of war, unanimously favored cancellation of the championship.

SPORTS

The regular daily sports pages of The Christian Science Monitor include expert coverage by special writers as well as Associated Press reports of current golf tournaments at home and abroad.

The Monitor's readers enjoy the clean, sportsmanlike way in which the best athletics and games are reviewed in its sports pages. You will find them distinctive, accurate, and entertaining.

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Having Their Chances With Stengel

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Carvel Rowell, outfield; Bill Weltelmann, shortstop; George Barnicle, pitch; Sibby Sisti, second base, and Ralph Hodgin, outfield. These Bee rookies have been prominent in recent games at the Hive.

Miss Traung Wins Way to Semifinal

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—Dorothy Traung, the Californian defending her Mason-Dixon women's golf title and her leading challenger, Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., each won one up victories on the 18th hole yesterday to enter the semifinal round.

Plucky little Ann Hoblitzell of Packersburg, W. Va., was all even with Miss Traung at the 17th, but lined her tee shot into a trap on the final hole and had to surrender.

Mary Fine of Scranton, Pa., was in a similar position in her match with Miss Guilfoil, who was five over par, when the Pennsylvania girl hooked into shrubbery and after trying three times to whang out, conceded the match.

Mrs. T. E. Schluderberg of Baltimore eliminated slim Jean Kyer, of Ann Arbor, co-medalist and former Michigan State champion, 2 up, after an early see-saw battle.

Mrs. Betty Meckley of Washington got into the final four by trimming Mrs. D. F. Manion of Oil City, Pa., 3 and 2, shooting a neat 79, although only one up at the turn.

Miss Traung met Miss Guilfoil and Mrs. Meckley played Mrs. Schluderberg today.

Cohasset First

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Cohasset (Mass.) Yacht Club's entry sailed through a spanking northeast breeze off here yesterday to win the first of six races for the women's national sailing championship and the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy.

Entries of the Edgartown, Mass., Yacht Club; the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., and the Watch Hill, R. I., and Bellport, N. Y., Yacht Clubs, followed the winner over the finish line in that order. The Seal Harbor Club's vessel was disqualified.

A broken stay aboard one of the competitors forced postponement of the second race until today.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .363; Arnovich, Philadelphia, .333.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 93; Herman, Chicago, 91.
Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 103; Medwick and Mize, St. Louis, 90.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 172; Mize, St. Louis, 168.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 40; Mize St. Louis, 37.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 12.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 27; Mize, St. Louis, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 24.
Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 14.
Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 19-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .407; Foxx, Boston, .360.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 131; Rolfe New York, 124.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 126; Di Maggio, New York, 119.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 184; McCosky, Detroit, 171.
Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 41; Williams, Boston, 39.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 15; McCosky, Detroit, 13.
Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, and Di Maggio, New York, 27.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 50; Fox, Detroit, 19.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 13-2; Ruffing, New York, 20-5.

Boston Batting

Bees		Red Sox	
Weltelmann	.333	Foxx	.362
Hassett	.325	Berger	.333
Garms	.312	Williams	.324
Cuccinello	.308	Finney	.322
West	.282	Doerr	.315
Maleski	.282	Cramer	.306
Outlaw	.271	Cronin	.295
Miller	.269	Tabor	.295
Cooney	.254	Carey	.292
Masi	.250	Peacock	.289
Andrews	.250	Vosmik	.278
Lopez	.249	Berg	.273
Wartzler	.247	Nonnenkamp	.257
Sisti	.224	Desautels	.238
Rowell	.222		
Hodgin	.172		

Boston Pitching

Bees	W	L	Red Sox	W	L
Posedel	15	10	Wagner	1	0
Lanning	5	4	Grove	13	4
Fette	10	10	Ostermueller	11	4
Moran	1	1	Heving	10	3
Sullivan	6	6	Dickman	7	2
Errickson	4	6	Auker	9	8
MacFayden	8	13	Lefebvre	1	1
Turner	4	9	Galehouse	7	8
Frankhouse	0	2	Wilson	8	11
Barnicle	0	0			

The Poughkeepsie record of 18:12.6 set by California broke Navy's mark of 18:19.

Terriers Please Hanley At Opening Grid Session

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Pat Hanley looked over his squad of 41 Boston University football candidates as they limbered up at Nickerson Field yesterday, and permitted himself a smile.

"Just look at their condition," he declared. "We told them to report ready to run a half-mile inside of two and three-quarters minutes. And I believe that most of them will do it." (Note: Most of them did.) "Despite our late start this year, we are well on the way."

Met Regularly

Pat's burst of enthusiasm was entirely involuntary. All summer he held regular meetings with his assistants Walt Holmer and Al Kawal in the attempt to figure some way to offset the loss of six of last year's veterans, including the entire backfield, the center, and left guard.

The coaches decided the answer would lie in a team having deception, speed, and power—in the order named, even though it meant rebuilding practically from the ground up and relying on a light but shifty line. This line has got to be good, for as Pat says, "As the linemen go, so go the backs." By reporting in excellent shape, the candidates have eliminated much preliminary work and can start almost immediately on position play.

Tentative Line-up

Although the former assistant coach at Northwestern can reel off a tentative starting line-up, he insists that only two boys are certain starters. Those boys are Capt. Paul Sullivan at left tackle, and Charlie Cremens at right guard.

The rest of the line in its preliminary state will find Ray Needham at center, Ken Skoropowski at left guard, Ray Hartley at right tackle, and Jim McDonald and George Murphy on the ends. In the backfield, Hanley is juggling two boys in each position, lining them up as follows: George Pantano and John Connearney at quarterback, Aiden Burnell and Al Clark at right half, Jim Cassidy and Frank Provinzano at left half, and Ralph Salvati and John Wedemeyer at fullback.

This grouping in the backfield allows for great flexibility, Pat explained. Although it is likely that shifts will be made, any number of combinations could be developed from these eight, for they include a triple threat back, one who can pass and run, one who can pass and kick, one who can run and block, two good runners, and two good blockers.

Hanley, of course, is not forgetting the loss of last year's stars, Capt. Johnny Walker, the rock at center, Chet Smith at left guard, one of the best linemen in B. U.'s history, and the backfield of Solly Nechtem, Russ Lawry, Earle Crompton, and George Ratcliffe. This season's eleven may not furnish an individual star, but it will be a team which will rely on teamwork to go places, Hanley, himself, intends to spend a great deal of time with the line, which is expected to average under 190 pounds.

* * *

The boys were in no better physical shape than Hanley. Pat spent the summer mowing a large patch of grass behind his Newton home with a hand sickle, and then building an outdoor fireplace and rustic furniture. Pat, incidentally called in the neighbors and made the enterprise a community affair. Some who were only nodding acquaintances are now bosom friends.

* * *

Al Kawal, who spent the summer as a counsellor in a boys' camp, is just as trim as when he played for Northwestern. Al was an All-Conference guard, both in football and in basketball, and was one of the few athletes in Northwestern's history to captain two major sports.

* * *

The Sullivans are having a field day this fall at Nickerson Field. Paul is captain of the team, Jim is a sophomore candidate who last year was elected honorary captain of the freshmen, and Joe is the manager. None of the boys is related to the others.

Planning Another Grid Season

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Pat Hanley and Capt. Paul Sullivan get together for a conference as Boston University's football season swings into gear. The conference was an important one, for Sullivan is one of two men out of 41 who reported yesterday at Nickerson Field who is certain of a starting berth.

Sporting Around the Hub

Osmanski and MacLeod—Teammates

Two of the best football players in the East last year, Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross and Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth, have been named co-captains to lead the College All-Stars against the professional Washington Redskins at Fenway Park Monday night.

Both of these boys, who sprang into prominence as sophomores, are continuing their deeds on the gridiron this fall, now that they are out of college, and have proved beyond doubt that they possessed the greatness they first exhibited when they met at Hanover three years ago.

Osmanski Scored

At that game between the Purple and the Green, Osmanski provided the only score of the day when he intercepted a Dartmouth pass and ran for a touchdown. MacLeod, while he did not score, was easily the star of the day, when he tore off large chunks of territory, just missing the final white stripe several times.

Now Osmanski and MacLeod are playing side by side. Their first game as teammates was in Chicago against the New York Giants last week, and the second came last night against the Giants in New York. In the first affair, Osmanski was voted the most valuable player on the All-Stars by newspapermen who covered the game, and in the latter it was MacLeod who had the fans out of their seats. It should be interesting to see which proves the standout Monday night

* * *

The first Metropolitan Boston amateur softball championship tournament gets under way at Franklin Field tomorrow afternoon. Thirtynine teams representing 16 communities in Greater Boston have been entered.

* * *

Emanuel "Foxy" Flumere of Natick, captain of Northeastern's first football team back in 1932, has been appointed assistant freshman football coach, Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons announced today. Flumere and Head Coach Harold Kopp will meet the first year squad at Huntington Field tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

Local girls' softball swings into a new program this week, with two games being played at the Garden by its star attraction, the Boston Olympets. Tonight they face the Langley Girls of Portland, champions of Maine, and tomorrow evening they meet the Stamford Nutmegs. In the preliminary game this evening the Gardenias will play the Rohoboth Milkmaids, while tomorrow the Totem Pole Girls of Norumbega Park stack up against the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester. Festivities begin at 7:30.

* * *

The Parker Club and Lexington Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will hold their first annual track and field meet tomorrow afternoon at 5 p. m. at Parker Field, Lexington. Feature event will be the N. E. A. A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship race with Johnny Kelley, Les Pawson, Tarzan Brown and Hawk Zamparelli in the field. G. C.

Bromwich-Quist Determined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 8—Although this port of tennis call is well under way in its national singles championship, Australia's comeback ir the Davis Cup finals last week end still remains outmost in the talk of followers here today.

Even the Australians have not quite recovered.

John Bromwich, who won the Cup by beating Frank Parker in the final decisive match after Adrian Quist had upset Bobby Riggs for the equalizer, said yesterday, "I guess if it wasn't for the war, we wouldn't have the Cup to take home with us this year."

War Influence

As was suspected by some, the international situation abroad was to some measure being played right out on the Haverford, Pa., courts. "Adrian wasn't sure but that this was the last time he would be playing for the Davis Cup," Bromwich explained, "and he really put everything he had into his game. I don't believe I've ever seen him play so well."

After Riggs and Parker had so completely whitewashed all previous editorial comment by their two victories the first day, Bromwich and Quist, it seems, both vowed it would be a different story in the final two singles matches.

Plan New Chapter

They also plan a new Forest Hills chapter. Whereas a year ago, when they had lost in their Davis Cup quest, there was a decided letdown in their play here, this year they hope to relate a different story.

Bromwich was upset in the semifinals of the nationals a year ago by Gene Mako. This season he is out to win the championship.

In his path, besides teammate Quist, are Riggs and Parker once again, along with others of national racket fame.

Gate Interest Jolt

Gate interest was given a slight jolt for a while preceding the opening when it was thought that the Australians would have to leave for home because of the war situation. Yet, the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia, overwhelmed with their sudden Davis Cup fortunes after apparent defeat, wired special permission to their troupe's continuing the campaign in this country.

The Australian band will enter the Pacific Southwest tournament after this meeting before sailing on Oct. 8 from the Coast for the homeland.

* * *

The foreign seeded list, already set back by the withdrawal of the French pair, Jacques Brugnon and Bernard Destremeau, who left for home, lost two more members in Franz Kukuljevic and Ferenc Puncec as both were defeated in yesterday's opening round matches. Young Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., intercollegiate singles titlist of two years, scored his second "fine win" of the summer in beating Puncec. Guernsey had previously defeated Riggs earlier in the season.

* * *

Frank Froeling of Chicago was center for Northwestern's hoopsters for the last two years. His height of 6ft. 4in. aids his booming service. W. A. D.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, Yankees	99	383	93	156	.407
Mize, Cardinals	135	487	84	168	.363
Foxx, Red Sox	123	464	131	167	.360
Keller, Yankees	91	328	76	114	.348
Arnovich, Phillies	117	435	58	149	.333
McCormick, Reds	127	520	84	172	.331

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	35	Ott, Giants	27
Greenberg, Tigers	27	Mize, Cardinals	24
Di Maggio, Yanks	27	Camilli, Dodgers	24

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Red Sox	126	McCormick, Reds	103
Di Maggio, Yanks	119	Mize, Cardinals	90
Foxx, Red Sox	105	Medwick, Cards	90

Adams Sets Pace

RANGELEY, Maine, Sept. 8 (AP)—Roy Adams, Prouts Neck professional, reeled off a 74-72—146 over a wind-swept Rangeley Country Club course yesterday to pace a field of 52 professionals and amateurs through the first half of the 72-hole Maine open golf tournament.

The Staunton club players of the Virginia League are known as the Presidents.

Highest Civilian Honors to Jones

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 8 (AP)—The nation's highest civilian honors in marksmanship with a military rifle went today to Arthur P. Jones, of Albany, N. Y., as 127 ten-man teams invaded the firing line for the final event of the National Rifle Association's annual championships.

Jones scored 285 out of 300 in the five stage individual matches, officials announced, and was topped only by members of the Marine Corps or Army, two of whom scored 288 out of 300.

The team matches, in which civilians and members of various service units shoot shoulder to shoulder, also were scheduled in five states, four today and the long-range event tomorrow.

Cooper Wins

TORONTO, Sept. 8 (CP)—Pop Cooper, 64-year-old powerboat driver from Kansas City, Mo., won the 225 cubic-inch class championship at the Canadian National Exhibition last night by piloting his Tops III to victory in all three five-mile heats. Cooper compiled 1,200 points, 400 for each heat.

Pounding through heavy Lake Ontario waters at speeds of 75 to 80 miles an hour, Cooper and his big boat thrilled a crowd of 10,000 which lined the seawall.

To Quit Racing

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Louis Meyer of Huntington Park, Calif., only driver ever to win the 500-mile automobile race here three times, will quit racing for a master mechanic's job, a business associate said here today.

Robert M. Bowes of Indianapolis said Meyer had signed a contract with a Detroit company to recondition engines in his own plant near Los Angeles.

Meyer's victories in the speed classic were in 1928, with an average of 99.482 m. p. h.; in 1933, at 104.162 m. p. h., and in 1936, at 109.069 m. p. h.

This year's Poughkeepsie Regatta date of June 17 was the earliest since 1931.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Sept. 7

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti ss	4	1	2	5	1	3	3
Rolfe 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
Keller rf	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Di Maggio cf	3	1	2	5	2	0	0
Dickey c	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	0	0	0	5	5	0
Powell lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	1	2	10	0	0
Pearson p	1	1	1	3	0	1	0
Hildebrand p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	5	11	18	27	11	3
BOSTON							
Cramer cf	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
Finney rf	3	1	0	0	4	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	3	4	1	1
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Ostermueller p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lefebvre p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	2	3	4	24	8	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

Runs batted in, Keller, Di Maggio, Dickey, Pearson, Cronin, Crosetti. Two-base hits, Crosetti 2, Doerr. Three-base hit, Pearson. Home run, Di Maggio. Stolen base, Powell. Sacrifices, Keller, Pearson. Double plays, Pearson, Crosetti and Dahlgren; Crosetti, Gordon and Dahlgren; Gordon and Dahlgren; Finney, Peacock and Cronin; Rolfe, Gordon and Dahlgren; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, New York 7, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Ostermueller, by Pearson 5, by Lefebvre 2, by Hildebrand. Struck out, by Ostermueller, by Pearson, by Hildebrand 2, by LeFebvre 2. Hits, off Ostermueller, 7 in 2 2-3 innings; off LeFebvre, 4 in 5 2-3 innings; off Pearson, 1 in 5 innings; off Hildebrand, 2 in 4 innings. Winning pitcher, Pearson. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 1h. 52m. Umpires, Pipgras, Basil and Summers. Attendance, 9,379.

Bees

Sept. 7

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler ss	4	0	2	2	2	4	0
Garms lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Outlaw lf	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	12	2	0
Rowell cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
†Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
West rf	4	2	2	3	1	0	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	2	2	1	3	1
‡Hodgin	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Sisti 2b	4	1	2	2	2	4	0
Sullivan p	4	1	1	0	1	3	0
Totals	36	4	11	12	27	16	1
NEW YORK							
Whitehead 2b	5	0	2	3	0	4	0
Moore lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Demaree rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Seeds cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Danning c	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
McCarthy 1b	4	0	1	3	17	0	0
Jurges ss	4	1	1	1	0	6	0
Hafey 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hubbell p	4	1	2	2	0	2	0
W Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	3	9	12	‖24	13	1

*Batted for Garms in 8th. †Batted for Rowell in 8th. ‡Ran for Majeski in 9th. ‖None out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	4
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3

Runs batted in, McCarthy, Warstler, Majeski, Demaree, Hubbell, Masi. Two-base hits, West, Whitehead. Three-base hit, McCarthy. Hits, off Hubbell, 11 in 8 innings (relieved in ninth with 3 on and none out); off Brown, 0 in 0 inning. First base on error, New York. Left on bases, Boston, 8, New York 10. Base on balls, by Sullivan 3. Struck out, by Sullivan 3, by Hubbell, 2. Double play, Sisti, Warstler and Hassett. Passed ball, Masi. Wild pitch, Sullivan. Losing pitcher, Hubbell. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpires, Campbell, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance, 1098.

MacLeod Features All-Stars

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Notice for all Dartmouth football fans and friends in New England! For your last look at Bob MacLeod, and his high-stepping gridiron gyrations, put aside next Monday night for reservations at the Eastern All-Star-Washington Redskin tilt at Fenway Park when you can see this Big Green All-American still sweep by those white stripes in the same manner as was his custom for the Indians of Hanover, N. H.

MacLeod last night showed some 38,000 fans here why he was All-America caliber as he maintained his record of being the outstanding member of "his team"—even though in a losing cause, as the professionals took the fourth annual Herald Tribune classic by the score of 10-0.

Thrilled Crowd

Although MacLeod wasn't a member of the starting eleven, his appearance along with his "second team" members at the beginning of the second period brought the spectators at the Polo Grounds to their feet almost instantaneously.

In two off-tackle thrusts, he had reeled off 42 yards, the second a 37-yard thriller that but for a well-timed, last-minute tackle by Tuffy Leemans, Giant luminary of the evening, would have shook him in the clear for a score. MacLeod said after the game, "I wanted to cut inside Leemans and make for the middle of the field, but there were others to my right, and my only chance was to try to sneak by on the left sideline."

Down the field blocking was absent on the play, thus marring the only open field running of either squad during the game.

MacLeod definitely spiked all rumors afterwards that he would play professional football this year. "I am not interested in playing any more football after the Boston game next Monday night. I have a job on the Coast which starts just as soon as I can get there."

The former Dartmouth star was impressed with the play of the professionals. "They certainly play 'for keeps.'" He was disappointed in not winning.

Fine Example

MacLeod still remains one of the fine examples of big-time collegiate football. He is a true gentleman in a sport of hard knocks.

After three years of sensational varsity recognition, MacLeod mantains the composure that marked him a bashful and modest second and third-string freshman back of four years ago.

He's the type of gentleman who would answer a 13-year-old youngster's fond "hero" letter, thanking him for the pleasant words. He did just this last fall in in the midst of the season.

The unusual aspect of that letter was that it mentioned a Harvard trick play used the week previous to the Crimson encounter. The description of the play was referred to Earl Blaik, Dartmouth mentor, a defense set up, and the following Saturday when Harvard attempted the sleight-of-hand work, the Indians stopped it.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Only games scheduled.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at Chicago.

American League

Cleveland at St. Louis, Chicago at Detroit, Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York.

Over 38,000 Fans Watch Football at Polo Grounds—Two Yugoslavs Lose in Tennis

Guernsey and Sutter Beat European Pair

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Yugoslavs had a hard time of it yesterday at Forest Hills, when two of their favorite sons were slammed out of the national tennis championships by a pair of long-winded American youngsters.

Frank Guernsey, Jr., the national intercollegiate champion from Orlando, Fla., pulled the biggest upset of the opening day's play by eliminating Ferenc Puncec, ace of the Yugoslav team and second seeded foreigner, 6—1, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5, in a marathon match that went into almost pitch blackness.

Previously, Ernest Sutter of New Orleans, a former intercollegiate champ, had given the works to Franz Kukuljevic, a big, left-handed Yugoslav, by scores of 6—4, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Foot Faults

Guernsey's victory was marred by a series of foot faults called against Puncec in the closing games of the match. They apparently infuriated the foreigner, and he deliberately threw away several critical points as the crowd jeered the foot fault judge.

The unexpected defeat of Puncec, who recently scored a decisive victory over John Bromwich of Australia, left Bobby Riggs with virtually a clear path to the tournament finals in the upper half. Both Bromwich and Adrian Quist are in the opposite bracket from the American star.

Otherwise, the first round of men's play went off without a break in the ranks of the favored stars, and the girls likewise held true to form as their lower bracket qualified for the second round. Alice Marble opened the defense of her title with an easy 6—1, 6—2 victory over Mercedes Madden, a hard-trying little girl from Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Kramer Wins Battle

A fierce scrap was waged between Jack Kramer, the Davis Cup youngster, and Norman Bickel of Chicago, Kramer finally winning it 6—0, 12—14, 8—6, 10—8 after two hours of hot action on the stadium court.

Gilbert Hunt, Jr., of Washington, D. C., who upset Riggs in last year's tournament, started off with a 6—4, 6—3, 11—13, 6—2 win over J. Gilbert Hall. Frankie Parker had recovered sufficiently from the accident at Merion on Monday to beat Amado Sanchez of the Philippines, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. The veteran Jack Crawford of Australia trounced Carlton Rood of New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Diploma Bombardment Spells Problem for Army Football

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—A diploma bombardment inflicted heavy losses, but replacements are being hurried forward and Capt. William H. Wood visions "a fairly representative team" on the Army football front this fall.

"We have a potentially good squad," said the trim coach with the slate-gray eyes, "but you never can tell until the new men see action. We lost eight starters, leaving quite a gap. The new men and returning nine lettermen are big enough and fast enough, but what they will do remains to be seen."

Potential Power

That the squad has potential power is evident from a glimpse of the regiment of spry youngsters Wood is drilling on the verdant acreage within punting distance of the wind-whipped Hudson.

There is stocky, shifty-legged Art Frontczak, the only regular back returning and a probable star. There is Capt. Harry Stella, one of the best tackles in the nation last year, and Bill Gillis from Cameron, Texas, a fine center, and Laury Greene, another center, who possibly will be shifted to blocking back.

But missing are such men as Huey Long and Woodrow Wilson, both stellar backs; Jim Mather, tackle, and Riggs Sullivan and John Samuel, ends. Filling the vacancies they left is Wood's major problem.

Backfield Open

With the exception of Frontczak's position, the backfield is wide open. If wood has any ideas as to who will step in, he is sharing them only with himself.

He admits he has one fine line candidate in yearling, or sophomore, Jim Rooney of New Orleans, who played two years with Loyola of the South, and consequently has only one year of competition left for Army. Rooney, a stocky 195-pounder who knows the answers, plays guard, and probably will have as running mate Ev Light of Davenport, Iowa, a letterman.

Jim Lotozo, another letterman, is a tentative choice for the tackle position opposite Stella, but the ends appear destined to be manned by non-letter men. Stan Hutson of Sesser, Ill., and Francis Yeager of New York have the inside track right now.

Win Majority

By "representative Army team," Wood means a team that can win seven or eight of its nine games, which is about par for the Army course. Three of the games this fall—with Furman, Centre and Ursinus, respectively—might be placed in the light exercise class, although Army officials look toward Furman with a skeptical eye.

Furman held a good Clemson team to a 10-to-7 score last year.

The other six games, however, are severe, and Wood is greatly concerned over the building of adequate reserve strength.

The team will continue to play the "old Army game," a single-wingback style developed through years of graduate coaching and including a choice mixture of power and deception.

The schedule: Sept. 30—Furman. Oct. 7—Centre; 14—Columbia at New York; 21—Yale at New Haven; 28—Ursinus. Nov. 4—Notre Dame at New York; 11—Harvard at Cambridge; 18—Penn State. Dec. 2—Navy at Philadelphia.

Two No-Hitters Made at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—The seventh national softball tournament got away to a sensational start last night at Soldier Field as both men's and women's divisions contributed no-hit performances.

The Pohlars Cafe Club of Cincinnati, defending men's champion, began its bid for a second title with a 4-to-2 triumph over Park Ridge, Ill. Pitcher Clyde Kirkendall did not allow Park Ridge a hit, but three errors contributed to the scoring.

The Erin Brews Girls team of Cleveland, substituting for the defending women champions from Alameda, Calif., who were delayed en route, went the men one better with a no-hit, no-run victory. Cleveland defeated the Dr. Pepper Girls Club of Miami Beach, Fla., 2 to 0 behind the fancy pitching of Jerry Joyce, who fanned 19.

Mass play began today over six diamonds where 60 games are scheduled.

Veteran Back Stars In Violet Workout

LAKE SEBAGO, N. Y., Sept. 8—An hour and three-quarter scrimmage session featured New York University's workout yesterday as the Violet candidates ended their first week at the lakeside training camp. The high-class passing and broken field running of Ed Boell, veteran N. Y. U. back, once more stood out in the set-to with the scrubs.

Boell appears to be heading for another successful season as a passer and if his receivers give him the necessary support he should outshine his air performances of the past two seasons. As a sophomore in eight varsity games chiefly in a relief role the Brooklyn lad completed 47 throws for 507 yards and last fall in his seven games Boell completed 41 passes for 429 yards.

Reds Drop Waterloo

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 8 (AP)—Harry A. Doerr, President of the Waterloo Three-I League club, announced yesterday that Cincinnati would not operate the team as part of the Reds' farm system in 1940.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results Sept. 7]

International League

Rochester 3-5, Montreal 0-3.
Newark 12, Syracuse 2.
Jersey City 3, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 2, Toronto 1.

American Association

Milwaukee 9, St. Paul 8.
Columbus 3, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 3, Toledo 1.
Kansas City 12, Minneapolis 4.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 5-4, Los Angeles 4-1.
Hollywood 3-1, Sacramento 2-8.
Oakland 3, San Diego 0.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 2.

Texas League

Fort Worth 5-15, Tulsa 3-2.
Houston 5, San Antonio 3.
Shreveport 11, Beaumont 10.
Oklahoma City 3, Dallas 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 13-4, Memphis 5-3.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Atlanta 13, New Orleans 4.
Little Rock 9-4, Nashville 7-1.

Eastern League Playoffs

Springfield 9, Scranton 7.
Albany 5, Elmira 4.

Bears Seek Osmanski

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—George Halas, owner-coach of the Chicago Bears professional football team, said yesterday he would telephone to Bill Osmanski, fullback star from Holy Cross, about a contract. Osmanski is in New York.

Reece High School of Kansas City last year defeated Climax High cagers 120 to 4.

The first night game at the Cleveland Indians' park drew a 55,000 gate.

Barney Dreyfuss was president of the Pittsburgh Pirates for 32 years.

Starring at Second —By Pap'

EASY DOES IT !!
THE RED SOX SECOND BASEMAN IS A MOST EFFICIENT, THOUGH NOT SPECTACULAR FIELDER - AND HE CAN HIT !!
Bobby DOERR
JUST ABOUT EVEN !!
ONLY 21, HIS FUTURE IS A BRIGHT ONE
THERE ISN'T MUCH TO CHOOSE BETWEEN DOERR AND JOE GORDON, THE YANKEE STAR
PAP'

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Smile when you tell a Boston baseball fan that Joe Gordon of the Yankees is a better second baseman than Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox.

Hub fans are pretty well satisfied that the 21-year-old Doerr is more than a match for Gordon in the duel for recognition as the best American league second sacker now that Detroit's Charley Gehringer has shown signs of slipping.

The records prove nothing. Doerr boasts a higher batting average but the Yankees' flash wields a much heavier club at the plate. Gordon is likely to break up a ball game in true Yankee fashion at any time. Bobby seldom hits for extra bases.

In the field, both are better than capable performers. Both are headed for high positions in the ranking of all-time second basemen. Doerr is a steady, dependable workman who goes about his chores without fuss or fanfare. He makes difficult plays look easy and covers a lot of ground.

Gordon is flashy. In addition to playing a steady game, Joe bobs up with truly brilliant plays, which cut off enemy rallies. Gordon has come along rapidly since he joined the Yankees in the spring of 1938 as the most highly touted rookie of the year. He stepped into the world champions' line-up and made good from the start.

Doerr joined the Red Sox in 1937. Like Gordon, he, too, came up with a brilliant minor league record. He was extremely young then, only 19, and lacked Gordon's experience.

This season Bobby really hit his stride just as Gordon found himself. Both are potentially great second basemen. The greater of the two? Well, go ahead and take your choice—your guess is as good as the next fellow's.

Pap'

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Hit his 27th homer and a single to lead assault on Red Sox.

Ken Chase, Senators—Held Athletics to five hits.

Max West, Bees—Hit double and single and scored two runs to lead Boston to victory over Giants.

Maurice Van Robays, Pirates—Rookie making first start for Pittsburgh got three singles in late innings, knocking in tying run in ninth and bringing about tying and winning runs over Reds in 11th.

Hal Trosky, Indians—Got four hits, including his 24th home run, to help beat Tigers.

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—Batted in two runs against Cubs with single and sacrifice fly.

Ted Lyons and Ollie Bejma, White Sox—Former's eight-hit hurling steered Chicago to first triumph over Browns, while latter led offensive with three hits in first game and two in nightcap, including three-run homer.

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

Boston Red Sox purchased Louisville Club of American Association with Donie Bush as manager and part-owner.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants Pro Football Club defeated College All-Stars 12-2 before 30,550 at Polo Grounds under N. Y. Terald-Tribune sponsorship.

Five Years Ago

Paul Runyan and Ky Laffon tied at 208 for 72 holes in $2,500 open golf tourney at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Boilermakers Face Schedule That Allows No 'Breathers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Seventy-five candidates, including 25 major lettermen from last fall's squad that shared runner-up honors in the Big Ten race, are included on the tentative roster of aspiring gridders that Coach Mal Elward must whip into shape in rapid-fire order this fall for the most ambitious schedule that has ever been tackled by a Purdue eleven.

Elward's early problems of preparing for an "eight-star" card that opens with Notre Dame, closes with Indiana, and lists six major opponents in between, is complicated by the fact that the Boilermakers will enjoy only three days of double drills before the official opening of classes at the University restricts practice sessions to the "one-a-day." Practices will be officially launched on Monday, Sept. 11, while classes at the University will start Thursday, Sept. 14.

Visit to Coast

As far as rivalry is concerned, both the old and the new feature this fall's strenuous schedule, ranging from Indiana, a perennial rival that has already been met 41 times, to Santa Clara, a brand new foe that will send the Boilermaker eleven to the Pacific Coast for the first time in history on Oct. 28 in a World's Fair feature.

The opening game with Notre Dame, a team that like the Boilermakers lost only one game last fall, has already been designated by the critics as the outstanding early game of the nation's 1939 card, and will mark the first meeting between the two Hoosier rivals since the two-game series in 1933 and 1934 when Purdue took the first game and the Irish grabbed the second.

Purdue's second start against Minnesota's defending Big Ten champions will find the Boilermakers striving to even matters with the only team that humbled the Old Gold and Black last season, while the Dad's Day attraction will be provided with the start of a new series against Michigan State, one of the recognized gridiron powers of the middle west. The game with the colorful Spartans will mark the first meeting between the two rivals in 20 years, for the only previous games on record were in 1918 and 1919 when the Boilermakers eked out a pair of victories.

Following the jaunt to the Pacific Coast, the Boilermakers will return here particularly eager for a victory over Iowa in the Homecoming tussle on Nov. 4, for the Hawkeyes were responsible for the surprising scoreless tie last fall that kept Purdue from sharing the Big Ten title with Minnesota. The Hawkeyes, incidentally, are expected to be revitalized by Eddie Anderson, as new head coach.

Wildcats and Wisconsin

The next two road games offer the Boilermakers a chance to even the all-time series count with both Northwestern and Wisconsin. The Wildcats went one up in the Purdue series with their much discussed "fumble touchdown" in the last meeting in 1937, while Wisconsin's lead in the rivalry with the Boilermakers was whittled to one up last fall in the spectacular 13 to 7 victory of the Elwardmen.

Purdue's 1939 Schedule

Sept. 30—Purdue at Notre Dame.
Oct. 14—Purdue at Minnesota; 21—Michigan State at Purdue (Dad's Day); 28—Purdue at Santa Clara.
Nov. 4—Iowa at Purdue (homecoming); 11—Purdue at Northwestern; 18—Purdue at Wisconsin; 25—Purdue at Indiana.

Wingback Traced to Stagg

(This is another in a series traveling the 50-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP)—One of the most famed football formations is the wingback, probably as widley used as any backfield setup.

Its conception is popularly credited to Glenn Scobey (Pop) Warner. Pop perfected it, but did he devise it?

The real discoverer probably was Amos Alonzo Stagg, who is rounding out a half century of coaching, the last seven years at the College of the Pacific.

Wants No Credit

Stagg wants no credit in the development of the wingback type of play. But he recalls that as an end at Yale in 1889 he discovered that by dropping a yard or so back of the line of scrimmage he could get a driving start, both from a tackling standpoint and to dodge in to form part of the interference.

Necessity was the mother of invention in his case. Compared to his teammates he was a lightweight, weighing only 149 pounds. He had to pad out his nominal avordupois with a chunk of the old heave-ho, or college try.

Both Ends Back

The next fall, when Stagg went to coach at Springfield (Mass.) College, his batch of plays included some in which both ends dropped back. Thus at one sweep he had a wingback system, a six-man backfield and a five-man line. The regulations of 1890 were not as stringent as now. The compulsory seven-man line was introduced in 1906. In 1904-05 there was a six-man line in force, but the forward pass was still a year away.

Stagg's six-man backfield was epochal but no one thought to call it wingback. From it he evolved the flanker plays and from them the dizzier gridiron gyrations he calls "pea dingers."

Used at Chicago

During the 41 years he coached at the University of Chicago he used this style of play, which for no better proof may be the grandpappy of the wingback.

The flanker plays still are popping out of Stagg's bag of gridiron tricks. His Pacific team will make full use of them again this season. The 77-year-old dean of coaches has made his influence felt during the few years he has been in the Far West. Several of the "major league" coast teams are using his flankers—with success.

Giants Retain Clinton

CLINTON, Iowa, Sept. 8 (AP)—The New York Giants will operate the Clinton Club of the Three-I League for another season, the National League club announced yesterday.

A new manager will be named for 1940, Blondy Ryan having been given his unconditional release.

A's Purchase Chapman

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Purchase of Fred Chapman, shortstop of the Springfield, Mass., team of the Eastern League, was announced yesterday by the Philadelphia Athletics. Chapman will report in about a week.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Nine Managers Signed

A story out of Brooklyn telling how more than 5,000 fans have signed a petition — directed at Larry MacPhail—for the return of Lippy Leo Durocher as Dodger manager next year, reminds critics that no less than nine pilots are already under contract for the 1940 campaign. And of the remaining seven, the status of only two has been questioned since the present race turned into September.

Bill Terry at New York and Bill McKechnie at Cincinnati have agreements which carry them through 1940. Casey Stengel has not signed new papers at Boston, but everybody up this way knows that Bob Quinn wants "Old Case" to stay around. That leaves five out of the fold in the National League—Durocher, Pie Traynor at Pittsburgh, Gabby Hartnett at Chicago, Ray Blades at St. Louis and Doc Prothro at Philadelphia.

Durocher Popular

Although MacPhail will not be hurried into the matter by the attitude of the fans, it is certain that Durocher will be his man again in '40. You could write a column on Leo's popularity at Ebbets Field and what caused it. Because of the spark he has injected within Dodger ranks, close to 1,000,000 persons will have paid to watch the club at home before Oct. 1. Now that Jack Ogden has stepped into the front office at Phillie, it is understood that Prothro will be given one more chance, at least. Not even McGraw could have won with that club this year.

Traynor's job at Forbes Field is in jeopardy, despite the high regard held for him by Mrs. Barney Dreyfuss. Apparently it is not easy for the widow of the former owner to forget that Pie was a great and faithful performer at third base on old Pirate clubs. But the team which paced the pack for many weeks in 1938 is now deep in the second division, and although there is no doubt that several parts have worn, the blame may eventually rest on the shoulders of the manager, as it generally does. If Traynor is given a new contract, quite a few ball players will be surprised.

Wrigley Silent

Hartnett will probably get new papers at Chicago, but because Wrigley has been silent all year, it is hinted that Gabby is on the way out. Frankie Frisch is often mentioned as a possible successor, with Frisch or Grimm also rumored in the direction of Pittsburgh. Grimm however, would not be under consideration at Wrigley Field. He already has worn out his welcome there. Sam Breadon, having been away from the Cardinal offices for some time, has made no hint of the status of Blades. But the position of the team should speak for itself. Ray has made a few mistakes in his freshman campaign, yet not enough to warrant the back door.

In the American League, Joe McCarthy of the Yankees, Fred Haney at St. Louis, Oscar Vitt with Cleveland, Del Baker of the Tigers and Jimmy Dykes with the White Sox are assured by document that they can return in '40, although it is hinted in the West that the Browns may pay off Haney and go into the field for a new man. Vitt, Baker and Dykes signed within a month, while McCarthy's present contract takes care of next season. Connie Mack is not included on this list. If he is able to resume his duties in the Philadelphia dugout next spring, the job is his as long as he wants it. Otherwise, Earl Mack will continue his temporary work.

Yawkey Satisfied

Joe Cronin is now finishing a five-year contract with the Red Sox and Tom Yawkey seems to be in no hurry to talk turkey for '40. However, the popular young owner is known to be satisfied with his skipper and signing a paper will be a routine matter during the off season, if not before. Tom is extremely pleased with the setbacks his club has been handing the cocky Yankees. Cronin's ability to maintain an all-star pace at shortstop, the while running the Red Sox, has confounded the experts. Clark Griffith can find no fault with the work of Bucky Harris at Washington, so that situation would seem to keep everybody happy.

Incidentally, Griffith must be getting a laugh out of the fortunes surrounding Zeke Bonura and Al Simmons in the National League. Remember, the Washington press and public spent many weeks heaping abuse at the Old Fox for letting these popular veterans get out of the American League. But today Bonura is riding the New York bench and Bill Terry is looking around for another first baseman. The Bees finally gave up on Simmons and Al is hanging on to a major league contract with Cincinnati.

Record for Hartnett

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Manager Gabby Hartnett established an all-time major league record yesterday by catching his 1,727th game, but his Chicago Cubs muffed a chance to contribute to the occasion by losing a 10-inning 4-to-2 decision to the St. Louis Cards. Ray Schalk, former Chicago White Sox catcher, set the old record of 1,726 games 10 years ago.

Irish Football

Belfast (AP)—Irish football results Sept. 7:

(City Cup Games)
Larne 1, Glentorian 1.
Cliftonville 3, Glenavon 3.
Derry City 3, Celtic 1.
Distillery 1, Bangor 2.
Potadown 3, Ballymena 0.
Linfield 1, Newry Town 1.
Ards 0, Coleraine 0.

All-Stars Are Brilliant But N. Y. Pros Capitalize

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The New York Giants, National Pro Football League champions, today claimed the championship of Pittsburgh and points East, but mostly Pittsburgh, as a result of their 10-0 victory over an Eastern All-Star eleven last night.

Nine members of his 1938 Pittsburgh eleven were sent on the field by Jock Sutherland to do battle against the pro titleholders, and although they were aided and abetted by some 25 stars of other eastern elevens, and put up a stirring battle that thrilled the 38,667 fans in the Polo Grounds, they couldn't match the punch of the money players.

Opportunity Knocked

Many times opportunity knocked for both teams, but only twice was it heard. In the second period Chuck Gelatka snared a pass from Tuffy Leemans on the All-Star one-yard line and stepped over the goal to climax a drive which started at the All-Star 42-yard line and featured a squirming off-tackle cutback by Leemans good for 28 yards. Ken Strong place-kicked the extra point.

In the third period Strong dropped back to the All-Star 28-yard line and from a sharp angle placed kicked the ball through the uprights.

That was the scoring, but it wasn't the story of the game. The story was the golden chances which slipped through the fingers of both teams; the passes which just missed, the stubborn line play, the tackling.

And when the smoke of battle had cleared, the names of Tuffy Leemans, Ed Danowski and Ken Strong on the winning side, and Columbia's Sid Luckman and Dartmouth's Bob MacLeod of the All-Stars were on the tongues of the fans.

Three intercepted passes wrecked as many threats of the All-Stars, one of the interceptions, by Johnny Dell Isola, setting the stage for Strong's place kick.

Sutherland had said he would take to the air to gain ground, and he was true to his word. Thirteen times an All-Star back, usually Luckman, tossed the ball, but the Giant aerial defense was alert and only six of the tosses were completed. The Giants clicked on eight of their 14 attempts.

Goldberg Smothered

Marshall Goldberg, for three years the ace of the Pittsburgh team, was pretty well smothered by the Giant linemen, and his college running mate, Harold Stebbins, went out with injuries early in the third quarter, to be followed on the next play by Bill Daddio, star Panther end.

There was little to choose in the statistics. The All-Stars piled up 10 first downs to seven for the Giants, but the yardage from rushing was approximately the same. The Stars had a 20-yard edge in passing yardage.

Marine System of Rugged Footballers for Middies

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — The Marine has landed, and the football situation at the United States Naval Academy is under control.

The new head coach is Major Emery E. (Swede) Larson, a tough leatherneck "who can whisper two blocks." Navy is going in for rearmament under his command with an accent on the heavy guns.

The Swede has been a Naval Academy legend for 20 years because he never played on a team that lost to Army in three years of competition that won him national rating in football and lacrosse. Now he's back, and Navy figures he's a guaranteed charm to sink the Army.

Navy Year

The unlicked Viking himself figures it's a Navy year but he's counting more on a 200-pound line and a set of powerhouse backs than anything else to turn the trick.

Despite the loss of the whole left side of his line and Lem Cooke, rated close to Columbia's Sid Luckman and Texas Christian's Davey O'Brien as a passer, Larson has material. Sixten lettermen, plus 14-sub-varsity numeral winners and 15 standouts from the '38 plebe team, form the nucleus of his squad.

Burly Blockers

Emmett "Doc" Wood, 180-pound sawed-off projectile built on the general lines of a moving van, is the top-running back, assisted by Cliff Lenz, a 200 pounder who also passes. John Gutting, 175, a sweet Plebe, is an other mail carrier.

For clearing the way there are a flock of burly blockers headed by Ed Gillette, Sammy Boothe, Plebe punter, and Lou Gray.

Navy is four deep at the guards and has three top centers. Capt. Al Bergner, 215, is the only veteran tackle but Dick Opp, up from the Plebes, is nobody to keep his coach awake nights. A couple of guards may be converted into tackles.

Larson also has three lettermen ends, headed by 225-pound Harold Hansen. He could field a team weighing 200 from end to end and 185 pounds in the backfield, and he probably will because the leatherneck likes the big, tough boys who can go 60 minutes.

Announced Strategy

His announced strategy is a squadron of dreadnaught-type gridders with plenty of tonnage, running most of their offensive plays from punt formation. Less passing, more blocking, booming line play—that's the Larson prescription for the Army and the Middies' eight other opponents.

"We expect to have a Navy team that won't have to bow its head to anybody," said the Swede. "We'll be tough all the way."

The schedule—Sept. 30,—William and Mary; 7—Virginia; 14—Dartmouth; 21—Notre Dame; 28—Clemson; Nov. 4—Pennsylvania; 11—Columbia; 25—Princeton and Dec. 2—Army.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 3,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,597,280
1939 volume to date 160,442,976
1938 volume to date 179,372,743

Market Continues Advance With War Stocks in Demand

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Another war-buying surge hit the stock market today and lifted selected issues 1to more than 6 points.

The ticker tape frequently was late as blocks of 1,000 to 5,000 shares changed hands. There were intermittent slow-downs, however, when traders cashed some profits and caught their breath. Near the final hour leaders were not far from the top. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 3,500,000 shares.

Steels, aircrafts and motors were in the forefront of the push. A number of issues, including the amusement group, failed to join the parade. The latter was affected by prospects of dwindling moving picture sales abroad.

Opinions on the duration of the European conflict varied in financial quarters, but most agreed many corporations stand to benefit substantially, not only from the brightening domestic picture, but from broadening foreign demand for all sorts of goods.

Some of the early bulge in stocks was attributed to the move for a special session of Congress, with Sept. 13 mentioned, for the purpose of amending the Neutrality Act which would permit belligerents to do business with this country on a "cash-and-carry" basis.

Prominent share gainers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, du Pont, Allied Chemical, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Standard Oil of N. J., Fajardo Sugar, and Montgomery Ward.

Ahead in the curb were Aluminum of America, Lockheed, Grumman Aircraft, Jones & Laughlin, and N. J. Zinc.

Bond Prices Rise

War buying extended to the bond market today, boosting many secondary rails and other speculative ratings 1 to more than 3 points.

Coincidentally there was further recovery in U. S. Governments and various top flight corporate issues which had been severely depressed by heavy liquidation over the last two weeks.

Near the final hour the majority of Treasury issues were ahead 1-32 to 7-32 of a point. Federal Reserve support remained in the market but it was far less aggressive than in recent days of heavy selling. There was a further decline in out-of-town institutional selling.

Important gainers in the corporate list included Continental Oil 2¾s, International Paper 5s, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Western Union 5s of '60, Nickel Plate 5½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

The foreign list was calmer with prices mixed. Weakness in Polish loans was offset by good gains in Australian, Belgian, and German obligations.

U. S. Cotton Crop Estimate Raised 1,000,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast this year's cotton crop as 12,380,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

That forecast of production, based on the condition of the crop Sept. 1, compared with a forecast of 11,412,000 bales a month ago, 11,943,000 bales produced last year, and 13,800,000 bales, the average production for the ten years, 1928-37.

The condition of the crop on Sept. 1 was 70 per cent of a normal, compared with 74 a month ago, 65 a year ago, 75 two years ago, and 59, the 1927-36 ten-year average condition on Sept. 1.

The indicated yield was reported as 244.7 pounds to the acre, compared with a forecast of 223.7 pounds a month ago, 235.8 pounds (a record) produced last year, and 190.8 pounds, the 1928-37 average yield.

The census Bureau reported 1,401,756 running bales, counting round as half bales, of this year's growth had been ginned prior to Sept. 1, compared with 1,335,643 bales a year ago, 1,674,320 two years ago, and 1,374,247 three years ago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Mill buying and covering by trade shorts steadied cotton futures in the final hour today after highly excited price movements early.

Late prices were 2 to 20 points higher.

The market advanced sharply at the outset but later reacted on the bearish Government crop report. Textile sales continued heavy and brought in many price-fixing orders in futures. October at 9.52 was up 2 and May was 18 higher at 9.24.

Chain Store Sales

Consolidated Retail Stores

	1939	1938	P.C. Gain
August	$773,492	$681,342	13.5
Eight months	5,722,464	5,304,467	7.9
Fishman (M. H.) Co., Inc.			
August	$380,470	$359,665	5.7
Eight months	2,572,523	2,465,241	4.3
Green (H. L.) Co.			
August	$2,445,120	$2,315,498	5.6
Seven months	17,663,900	16,283,278	8.5
Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd.			
4 wks. Aug. 19	$1,671,731	$1,509,641	10.7
12 weeks	5,220,507	4,843,498	9.8
McCrory Stores Corp.			
August	$2,136,685	$2,960,193	5.9
Eight months	25,131,810	21,630,278	6.3
McLellan Stores Corp.			
August	$1,711,533	$1,709,188	0.1
Seven months	11,719,762	11,172,203	4.9
Neisner Brothers, Inc.			
August	$1,721,839	$1,420,791	21.2
Eight months	13,838,202	11,552,199	19.8
Western Auto Supply			
August	$4,517,000	$3,765,000	19.8
Eight months	27,579,000	21,969,000	25.5

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott Lt (1.60a)	3	65	65	65	+1
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	8	43½	42	43	+2
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	47	10⅜	10⅛	10½	+⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	21	21	21	Sep 7
27½	16	Addressog (1.40)	17	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+¼
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	27	61¾	59½	61½	+2¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1	⅞	⅞	+⅛
10	6¼	AlaskaJun(.65g)	18	7	6⅞	7	
1¼	⅝	Allegnany Corp	19	1	1	1	
123¼	4½	Alleg pf xw	5	83⅝	8	83⅝	+⅞
147⅜	58¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	32	97⅜	9	93¼	+1⅛
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	8	81½	8	81½	+1⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	5	13¼	13	13	+½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	71	24½	23¾	23¾	+¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	19	194	187½	192	+4½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	3	13¾	13	13½	+1
14¼	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	50	15⅛	13¾	14½	+1
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	67	9	8¾	8¾	+⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	Sep 7
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	76	43½	41½	42½	+1½
33⅜	17¼	Alpha Cem (¾g)	4	15	14	14¾	+¼
21	12	Amal Leather	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
71	50	Amal Leath pf	12	21	20¼	20½	Sep 6
24¼	16	Amerada Cp (2)	15	72½	70¾	72¼	+1¼
36¼	16¾	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	26	21¾	20¼	21	+⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Airlines	6	30⅞	29	29	+½
8	3½	Am Bk N (.20g)	18	12½	11¾	12½	+¾
54½	31¾	Am Bosch	12	6¼	5¾	6	
109¼	83¼	Am Br Sh (1½g)	16	47½	45¾	46	+1¾
179	159	Am Can (4)	42	110¼	107½	108½	+1
35	16¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	150	−1¼
55	30¼	Am Car pf	15	45	41½	45	+4
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	119½	118	119	−1
83¼	5	Am Colortype	11	6⅜	6	6¼	+⅛
11⅛	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9¼	9	9	
18	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	58	18¼	17	17¼	+¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	43	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	6	5⅜	6	Sep 6
3½	2	Am & For Pow	15	2½	2¼	2½	+⅜
19¼	10	Am & F P $6 pf	22	17⅜	14	17⅜	+3⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	38	22¾	19	22¾	+4¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	20	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+¼
25	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	82	25⅜	23	25	+2¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	31	7½	7	7	−¼
43½	25¾	Am H&L pf (3)	10	42⅛	41	42	+1½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	3	50½	50½	50½	+½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	20	20	20	20	+⅞
7¾	3¾	Am International	90	8½	7½	7⅞	+½
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	18	22¾	21¼	21¾	+¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	60	59	59¾	+⅛
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	68	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
43¼	2⅜	Am M & Metal	10	4⅜	4	4	−¼
40⅜	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	58	33½	31⅛	31⅛	−1⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Ag 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	55	5¼	5	5	
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	23	41⅞	41¼	41½	+½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½g)	12	57	36¼	36¼	+¾
18⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	172	9⅜	9	9	−⅛
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	150	20¾	19	20¼	+⅞
75	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	15	77	74½	77	+3
15⅞	11⅜	Am Sat R (1.20)	9	12⅜	11½	12	Sep 7
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	6	10	9½	10	+⅛
56⅛	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	138	59¼	56	58⅝	+1⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	131½	131½	131½	+4
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62	62	62	
21	20½	Am Steel Fdrs	142	33⅞	31½	33⅜	+3
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	21	13⅜	12	13½	+1½
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14	14	14	−¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	43	34⅛	32	33¼	+⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	6	16½	16	16½	+1
170⅛	148	Am T & C (9)	23	163	162	162¾	+1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	78	78	78	−½
89¾	75½	Am Tob pf (6)	9	81	79½	79½	−¼
153⅛	140	Am Type Fdrs	1	143	140	140	Sep 6
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	38	6⅜	5⅝	6	+⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	92	92	92	Sep 7
12¼	5⅝	Am Woolen	98	11⅜	9¾	10⅞	+⅜
58½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	48	50	46¾	49	+3
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	184	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
41	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	42	42	42	+1
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	620	38⅞	37⅝	37⅝	+¼
54⅜	35	Anaconda W&C	1	41	41	41	−1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	5	22	21¼	21¾	+¼
21	6¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	7	20	19	20	+¾
2½	1½	A P W Paper	6	3	2½	3	+¾
32½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	8	24½	23¾	24½	−2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	Sep 6
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	196	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	9	54½	53¼	54½	+1⅜
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50	50	50	M +31
56	41¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	39	36	34¼	35	+½
13	7½	Arnold C (.25g)	*4	9	9	9	−⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Artloom Corp	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
78	55⅜	Assd Dry Goods	19	8⅜	7⅝	8¼	+¾
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	+½
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 6
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	98	29¾	28⅛	28¾	+⅝
71	50	AT&SF pf(6½g)	8	57¾	56	57¾	+⅜
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	47	20¾	19¾	20½	+¾
19⅞	9¾	Atl G&W Indies	48	23½	18⅞	23	+4⅞
23½	13⅛	Atl G&W In pf	13	23	20	22¼	+3¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	17	22⅜	21⅞	22	+¼
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	22	10⅜	8⅝	8¾	A'g 31
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44½	44¼	44¼	
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	65	62½	65	+2
6⅛	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	24	3½	3⅛	3½	+1
37⅛	2	Austin Nichols	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	79	5¾	5½	5½	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	231	17⅜	16⅝	16¾	+½
8¾	5⅜	Balt & Ohio	61	6½	6	6	−⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	22	22	22	Sep 6
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	11	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	64	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	21¼	21	21¼	+⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Sep 7
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	105½	Beech-Nut (4a)	4	108	105½	105½	Sep 7
9¼	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
73½	70	BelngNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅛	Bendix Av (½g)	143	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	20¼	20	20	
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	51	50⅜	51	51	−1
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	37½	36½	36½	+1¼
85½	50¾	Beth Steel (½g)	553	87	83	85½	+2
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	3	18	18	18	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	13	116	115	115½	+1
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	25	24¾	24¾	
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	*5	21¾	21	21½	+¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	75	14⅜	13½	13½	+½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	53	25¾	24¾	24⅝	+⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	8	26⅞	26	26¾	+1
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	5	17¾	17½	17¾	+⅛
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	32	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	−⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	48	25⅜	24	25	+1
29¾	19½	Boston & Maine	1	21¾	21½	21½	Sep 7
7¾	5⅛	Bower Roll B (2)	8	30	29½	29⅞	+⅝
15⅞	7¾	Brew Cp A(.60g)	2	6	6	6	
37⅛	16¼	Bridgeport Br	110	14¾	13⅞	14½	+⅞
41	31	Briggs Mfg (½g)	42	22	21	21¾	+⅝
53	41¾	Briggs & Stra(3)	3	36½	36	36	Sep 5
2	1⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	1	47	47	47	
14⅝	7⅜	Bkly & Q Tr	2	11¼	11	11	−⅛
135⅛	27	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9	9	9	−⅞
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	10	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	+⅜
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly-Man Tr pf	8	38¼	38¼	38¼	+¾
36⅜	31⅛	Bkly Un G (¼g)	12	24½	23⅝	23⅝	−⅞
13⅜	9⅜	Brown Sh (1½g)	4	36½	35	35⅞	Sep 5
13⅛	7	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	16	15¾	15¼	15¾	+⅛
8	4	Bucyrus-Erie	28	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+½
5⅜	3	Budd Mfg	180	6⅞	6⅜	6½	+⅛
30	15½	Budd Wheel	28	17¾	17¼	17¼	−⅛
34¼	21½	Bullard Co	21	26⅜	24⅝	25	+½
19¾	11½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	−¼
18¾	11	Burling Mills (1)	70	19⅜	18½	19	+1
3⅝	1	Burr Add (.30g)	46	12¼	11¼	11⅝	−⅜
9⅛	3¾	Bush Terminal	43	3	2⅝	2⅞	+⅜
25¾	18⅜	Butler Br (.15g)	20	25⅜	23⅝	25⅜	+1⅜
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	43	5½	5¼	5⅜	
13¼	7	Byers (A M) Co	48	13⅜	12	13	+⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	6	14¾	14⅜	14½	−¼

C

25½	13¼	Calif Packing	41	26¾	25	26	+1¾
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	−2¾
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	153	3	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	107	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	9	13⅞	13½	13½	+⅜
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	16	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	268	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
34⅞	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	9	34¼	37	34¼	+3⅜
9⅝	4½	Capital Ad A	3	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
24⅜	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	11	26½	24¾	26½	+2⅜
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	6	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅛
59	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	20	83	79½	80½	+2
101½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 7
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	124	27⅝	26	26⅛	+⅝
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	23	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	75	30¾	28¾	30⅜	+1⅝
3¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	19	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	7	5½	5	5¼	+¼
12¼	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	38	12¾	11	11¾	+1¼
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	Sep 5
52⅝	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	48	48½	46	47	+⅞
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	35	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
19	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	5	19½	19	19½	+⅛
30	17	Champ Pap & F	8	26	24¼	25¾	+2
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	89	37¾	36⅛	37½	+1½
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
15½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+1⅝

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+¼
1	⅜	Chi & N West	28	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	10	2½	2	2½	+⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2½	2½	
13½	9½	Chi Great West	16	1½	⅜	1½	+⅛
1	¼	Chi MailOr(¾g)	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅜
1½	½	Chi M St P&P	25	½	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi M S P&P pf	63	11⅛	7⅜	1	+⅛
38⅞	30⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	12	16¾	16	16	+⅛
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
3⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	½	½	½	+⅛
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7¾	7¾	Sep 6
15¼	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	14¾	14	14¾	+1½
13⅛	5	Childs Co	8	6	5½	5¾	+⅛
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (4g)	368	86½	84	85	+2⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	12	11½	12	+⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	26	25	25	−⅜
31	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	4	30½	30	30	−½
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	46	51¼	49½	49½	+1½
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	14	31½	30½	30½	+¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	8	115	110	115	+6
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	17	15	14⅜	14⅞	+⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅜
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	19	30	29	29	+⅜
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	28	20½	19	19¾	+1½
24¾	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	12	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅜
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	+⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	186	7¼	6⅞	7	+⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	−1⅛
15⅝	6⅝	C Pie vtc(2½%£)	6	7	6¾	7	+⅜
50½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	20	20	20	+1
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	90	90	90	+1
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	18	43	42½	42⅞	+⅜
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 5
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	21	46½	45⅛	45½	−¾
110½	105	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Sep 5
14½	8⅝	Comi Solvents	188	14⅛	13⅜	13½	+⅛
21⅜	11	Com'th & South	67	1⅝	1½	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	20	65	65	66	+½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	64	29¼	28¾	29	+⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 7
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	17	22	20⅞	21½	+1⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	−⅝
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	58	23⅞	22¼	23½	+1½
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¾	7¼	7¾	Sep 6
35	27	Cons Ediso (2)	167	30⅝	29½	29½	−½
108½	101¼	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	103¼	103¼	103¼	+⅜
21⅜	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
12⅛	8	Consol F pf(3¼k)	1	9	8½	9	Sep 7
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
97⅜	61½	Consol Oil (.80)	140	9½	9⅛	9⅜	Sep 7
37⅜	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	10	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
4¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	8	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
19	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	8	23	19	23	+4⅜
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Sep 2
112	91⅛	Container Corp	39	144¾	13½	14½	+⅞
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	10	14¼	13	13	−⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	14¼	13	13	−⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf(4k)	1	88	88	88	Sep 7
47¼	32½	Cont Can pf(1½g)	93	49	47	47½	+1⅛
116	109¾	Cont Can pf(4½)	10	55¾	55	55¾	+1½
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	7	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+⅛
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35⅜	34¾	35⅜	+½
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	50	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	61	29⅞	29¼	29½	+⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	22	30½	29⅞	30	+⅛
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	61	67¼	63	65	+1
177	160	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	160	160	160	Sep 6
47⅜	3	Coty Inc	20	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
21⅜	⅝	Coty Internat	24	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
38	16	Crane Co	49	23¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	3	29	28½	28½	−1
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
41½	20½	Crown Cork & S	24	28½	27½	28	+⅛
40¼	33	Cr Cork pf ww (2¼)	1	34	34	34	+1
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	32	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
36 3¾s '43-40 June	102.22	102.17	102.17
28 3¾s '43-41 Mch	104.7	104.7	104.7
284 3¼s '41	104.22	104.20	104.20
13 3¾s '47-43	106.31	106.30	106.31
196 3¼s '45-43	107	106.29	106.30
117 4s '54-44	111.18	111.14	111.18
14 2¾s '47-45	105.8	105.7	105.8
53 2½s '45	104.26	104.23	104.23
69 3¾s '56-46	111.14	111.10	111.14
140 3s '48-46	106.26	106.25	106.26
151 3¼s '49-46	107.18	107.12	107.14
37 4¼s '52-47	117	117	117
100 2s '47	101.7	101.1	101.1
4 2¾s '51-48	104	104	104
80 2½s '48	103.20	103.12	103.20
135 3¼s '52-49	107.30	107.28	107.28
672 2½s '53-49	101.8	101	101.6
1237 2½s '52-50	101.7	101.1	101.6
39 2¾s '54-51	103.6	103	103.5
223 3s '55-51	106.8	106.6	106.7
379 2¾s '60-55	103.20	103.12	103.16
115 2¾s '59-56	102.9	102	102.2
238 2¾s '63-58	102.10	101.31	102.4
111 2¾s '68-60	102.5	102	102.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

30 3s '47-42	102.16	102.12	102.16
5 3s '49-44	104.10	104.10	104.10

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s '44-42	101.27	101.22	101.27
13 3s '52-44	104.5	104.3	104.4
40 1¾s '47-45	99.6	99.5	99.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Allegheny cv 5s '44	78	76½	78
51 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33	30½	32
14 Allegh Val 4s '42	103	103	103
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93¼	93	93⅛
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	10½	9½	8½
27 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	100½	100¼	100¾
3 Am Int 5½s '49	99½	99½	99½
19 Am T&T 3½s'43 108	17-32	108	108½
52 Am T&T 3¼s'56	102¼	101½	102¼
18 Am T&T 3¼s'61	103	102⅝	102¾
7 Am T Frd cv '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
23 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105	105
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	33¾	33⅝
6 Arm Del 4s'55	98	95½	98
28 AT&S 4s '95	103	102½	103
3 AT&SF 4½s'48	100½	100½	100½
10 A C Line cl 4s'52	65	64⅞	65
15 A C Line 4½s'64	64¾	64¾	64¾
41 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	67½	66½	67½
2 Austin & NW 5s'41	60	60	60
19 B&O rfg 6s'95	25½	24¾	25½
28 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	25	24	25
33 B&O rfg 5s'95	25	23½	25
33 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	24½	23¾	24½
11 B&O 5s96'F	24	23	24
16 B&O 5s 2000 D	25	23¾	25
30 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	23½	22⅞	23⅞
154 B&O cv 4½s'60	14⅞	13¾	14
27 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	14¼	13¾	14¼
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	68¼	64½	65¾
22 B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	59½	58¾	59¼
17 B&O S W 5s 50	45	43½	45
11 B&O S W 5s50 ct	44¾	44	44¾
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s51st	88	86	88
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112	111	111½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60	122½	122½	122½
58 Beth Stl 4¼s60	105	104⅝	105
60 Beth Stl 3¾s66	100	99¾	100
110 Beth Stl 3½s52	103.10	103	103
15 Beth Stl 3¼s59	97⅜	96¾	97⅜
44 Boston&Me 5s 67	34¼	33½	34¼
46 Boston&Me 4¾s81	31½	30	31½
2 Boston&Me 5s'50	34¾	34	34¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s66	102½	102½	102½
11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s66	72	71¾	71¾
17 Bk & W Ind 4s '52	36	36	36
1 Bkly Un El1st&5s0	80¼	80¼	80¼
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '54 st	107½	107	107
58 Bkly U Gas 5s50	92¾	92	92½
15 Bkly U Gas 5s57B	100	99¾	100
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37	36⅝	36⅝
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct reg	31	31	31
4 Bush Term 5s '55	40	39½	39½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	80	80	80
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102	102	102
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100½	100	100
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅜	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	108	107¾	107½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Can Pac 5s '54	75	75	75
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	74	74	74
13 Can Pac 4s perp	64¾	64	64
6 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	84	81½	84
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	52¼	52¼	52¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70	70	70
3 Cen Pac R R J 5s '97	13½	13½	13½
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	74	70	74
1 ChampP&F(1938)4½s'50	100¼	100¼	100¼
19 C & O 3½s '96 D	93	92¾	93
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	92½	92½	92½
21 C&O rfg 3½s '63	102½	101	102½
11 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	86¾	86¾	86¾
13 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93	92¾	93
4 CB&Q 5s 1st Ill '49	95	94¾	95
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17⅝	16½	17½
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15⅞	15¾	15¾
35 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20	19½	20
11 Chi & L 5s '63	3¼	3¼	3¼
186 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
75 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
13 CM&SP 4¾s 'B9F	24	24	24
13 CM&SP 4¾s '89G	25	24½	24½
13 CM&SP 4½s '89E	24½	24½	24½
13 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
14 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	22¾	22¾	22¾
6 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13¾	13	13¾
79 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	4¼	4	4
3 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	9	9
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	12	12	12
13 Chi & NW 3½s '87	11⅝	11¼	11½
23 Chi&NW 3½s '52A	8¼	8	8
23 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3	3¼
4 CRI&P 4s '88	14¾	14¼	14½
122 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	6¾	7¼
8 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	5¾	6
1 Ch Un Sta 4½s '63	103	103	103
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	94	93¼	94
17 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	90¾	91½
1 Ch Gds Co 5s '53	90	90	90
8 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	102½	102½	102½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103	103	103
36 CCC&StL 4½s'77	54½	52¾	54½
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	64	64	64
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	62½	62½	62½
17 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¾	107½	108¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	80	80	80
10 Col & So 4½s'80	33	32	32½
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101½	100½	101½
77 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101¼	101	101

Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00

22 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	98½	99
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103 15-32	103 15-32	103 15-32
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105	104¼	105
97 Comwlth Ed cv 2½s'58	115¾	114½	115
1 Con Edis 3½s'48	102	102	102
6 Con Edis 3¼s'65	104	103	104
14 Con Edis 3½s'56	101¼	100¼	101¼
9 Con Edis 3½s'58	102	101⅞	-02
126 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
7 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	60	59½	60
10 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103¼	103¼
16 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
11 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101¼	100¾	100¾
1 Container Cor 6s '46	101¼	101½	101½
2 Container 5s '43	98¾	98½	98½
72 Cont Oil 3¾s '48	111⅝	109¼	111⅝
16 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¾	100	101¾
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	98	97⅞	98
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34	34½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	40	39½	39½
158 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62⅜	58½	62
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	105	105	105
5 D & R G 4½s '36	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 D & R 4s '36	11	10¼	11
7 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜
3 D & R G West 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	103	103	103
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	12	12	12
22 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	107½	108
139 Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12	12⅜
102 Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12	12¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅜	21	21⅜
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	18	18	18
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	18½	18½	18½
4 Fairbanks M 4s '56	103½	103	103½
4 Fed Lt & T 6s'54B	100½	99¾	99¾
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	83	82⅞	83
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	103	103	103
23 PirestoneT&R 3½s'48	101½	100⅞	101¼
26 Fla E Sct 5s '74	7¼	6¾	7¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6½	6⅜	6½
28 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6 Gen Mot Accpt3¼s'51	103	102⅜	102⅝
13 Gen Sti Cast 5½s'49	66½	65¾	66½
49 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102	101	102
12 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	96	95¼	96
8 Gt Nor 5s '73	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101	101	101
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 ctf G	102	99¼	102
40 Gt Nor 4s '46H	91	89	91
7 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	45	45	45
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	117	117	117
35 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	37½	35¼	37½
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47¾	47⅛	47¾
4 Hud & Man inc5s '57	14¼	13⅞	14¼
2 Hud Nat Bond 4½s'56	56	55	56
5 Republic Steel 5½s'54	113	113	113
3 Republic Stl 4½s'61	93	92¾	93
2 Richfield Oil 4s'52	108	108	108
2 Rio Gr W cl 4s'49	14	14	14
2 StLIM&SeRR&G '33	59½	59½	59½
32 St L S F 5s'50B	10	9½	9½
4 StLSF 5sB 50ct	10	9½	9½
107 St L S F 4½s'78	17	17¼	17¼
21 StLSW½sRctf st	10	9¾	9¾
51 St S F 4s'50 A	10	9¾	10
5 St L S F 4s'50A ct	9½	9½	9½
1 St L SW 5s '52	16	16	16
1 StRR&KC 4s1/2s'41	7½	7½	7½
1 StPEGr Trk4½s'47	15	15	15
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	57½	57½	57½
12 San Ant Pub Svc 4s'63	101¾	101	101¾
20 Seab A L cn 6s45	7	7	7
5 Sea A L 6s'45 ctf	6½	6½	6½
5 Sea A L 4s'50 st	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
12 Sea-AL rfg 4s '35 ct	3	2⅞	3
14 SeaAllFla 6s '35B ct	3	3	3
5 Simmons cv 4s '52	94½	92½	94½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101	101	101
1 So Bell T&T 3½s'62	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 So Cal Edis 3s '61	106	105¾	106
6 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¾	105¼	105¼
7 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	102	101	102
43 Sou Pac 4½s'68	48½	47	48½
90 Sou Pac 4½s'81	48¼	47	48¼
103 So Pac 4s '69	48¼	47	48
18 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62⅞	61¾	62⅞
22 So Pac cit 4s '49	49	48¼	49
5 So Pac 3¾s'46	59⅞	59	59⅞
23 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52	50½	52
4 South Ry 6½s'56	75	73½	75
13 South Ry gen 6s'56	71	71	71
11 South Ry cn 5s '94	85½	85	85
106 South Ry gen 4s '56	56¾	55½	56¾
2 S W Bell Tel 2½s'64	105¾	105	105
11 S W Well Tel3s '68	100½	100	100¼
5 Spokane Int 5s '55	17	17	17
3 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
56 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	100	99¼	99¼
4 Studebaker cv 6s '45	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	104¼	104	104
4 T RR A StL 4s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¾	103¾	104¾
17 Tex Corp 3s '59	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
59 Third Ave aj 5s '60	45	45	45
7 Third Ave 4s '60	45	45	45
13 TideWatAo3½s'52	102½	101½	102½
9 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	105¾	105	105¼
12 Unu Pac 1st 4s'47	109	108¾	109
11 Un Pac 3s '71	93	92¼	93
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	93	93	93
1 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Unit Drug 5a '53	76½	76¼	76½
38 US Steel 3¼s'-'48	103¼	102¾	103
1 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	94½	94½	94½
6 Utah P & L 5s'44	98	97½	97¾
2 Util P&L 5s '59	76	76	76
65 Vanadium 5s'41	111	107¾	111
10 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102½	102½	102½
13 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30 Wabash 1st 5s '39	36	36	36
32 Wabash 5s '60 D	7½	7	7½
3 Wabash 4½s '78C	7¼	7	7¼
6 Walwrth 4s '55	60	59½	60
4 Warner Bros 6s'48	83	83	83
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102	102	102
13 West Shore 4s 2361	51	50½	50⅝
9 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
9 WestVaP&Pap4½s'52	103	102½	103
9 Westn Md 4s '52	80½	80	80½
10 Western Pac 1st 5s '48	19½	18⅞	19½
6 Western Un 5s '51	70	68¾	70
32 Western Un 5s '60	68½	66	68½
30 Western Un 4½s'50	67¼	65	67¼
19 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	94½	94¼	94½
2 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	97	97	97
5 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	98⅝	98½	98⅝
13 Wis Cen 4s '49	13	12¾	13
1 Wis Cen 4s S & D '36 ct	5½	5½	5½
3 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	106	105⅜	106
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102	101½	102
151 Youngst S&T 4s '48	111½	109¾	111

Foreign Bonds

8 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	52	50¼	52

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+2.12	+1.01	+.04
Today'sclose*	150.48	30.43	24.02
Previous close	148.32	29.42	23.98
1939 high	154.85	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Wheat Prices Close With Net Losses

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Tumbling as much as 3¾ cents a bushel, wheat prices closed with net losses today for the first time since the war boom got under way a week ago.

Heavy profit taking played an important part in the setback. At no time did prices get above yesterday's closing levels.

The trading tempo was retarted sharply although a large volume of business was completed. Other grains followed the action of wheat but price setbacks in other pits were not as great.

Wheat closed at or near the day's lows, 2¾-3¾ lower than yesterday, September 85⅛-⅛, December 85-85¼; corn ½-2½ down, September 59½, December 58⅜-½; oats 1½-2⅛ lower.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.55	13.42
Dec.	13.85	14.10	12.80	13.93	13.77
Mar.	14.20	14.44	14.04	14.30	14.14

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Close
NY Mar No 3	2.73	2.98	2.73	2.81	——
WldMar No3	2.42	2.54	2.40	2.47	2.30½
WldMayNo4	2.44	2.55½	2.43	2.49½	——

New York Curb

Quotations 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
400 Can Col Airw	6⅝	6	6⅝
10400 Can Marconi	1¾	1½	1¾
25 Cap City Prod	6½	6½	6½
800 Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
800 Carnation (1)	36	36	36
9200 Carnegie Met	1½	1	1
1700 Carrier Corp	10¾	9⅞	9⅞
150 Castle (AM) (1)	25	23	25
1200 Catalin Am	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
135 Celan Pfc pf (7a)	104	103	104
400 Celluloid	5	4⅜	5
25 Celluloid pf	20	20	20
200 Cen&Sw Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 CenHudG&E (.80)	14½	14½	14½
600 Cen Ohio Stl	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
50 Cen P&L pf (7)	102½	102½	102½
200 Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	62	62	62
50 Childs pf	29	28	29
1400 Cit Service	7½	6⅞	6⅞
100 Cit Sys pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
20 CitSvc P&L 7 pf	73½	72	72
70 CitSvc P&L 6 pf	71	69	69
1300 City Auto Stbg	5¾	5	5¾
100 Clark Control (¼g)	17	17	17
2000 Claude Neon Lts	⅝	⅝	⅝
250 CleveElllium (2)	42	41	42
600 Cleve Tract	5¾	4¾	5⅛
100 Clinch Coal	2¼	2¼	2¼
300 Club Al Uten	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300 Colon Develop	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700 Colts Fuel & Iron	7	7	7¼
950 Colts P F Arms (2)	90½	89	89
75 Colum G&E pf (5)	65	65	65
1100 Colum O&G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900 Conwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
175 Comm Pub Svc (2)	24¾	24	24
200 Compo Sh M vte (1)	16	16	16
334 Cons Cop'min (.15g)	10⅝	9½	10⅝
200 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	73½	73½	73½
30 C G&E B pf B (4½)	112	112	112
50 Cons Mng & S (1)	50	50	50
2200 Cons Stl Corp	7½	7⅛	7¼
200 Cont Roll & Stl	9½	9½	9½
200 Cooper-Bess	8¾	8	8¾
550 Copper-Range	21½	21	21½
900 Copperw'd Stl (.60g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
200 Cosden Petro	2	1⅞	2
300 Cosden Petro pf	12½	12¼	12½
7800 Cosden Pet (.50a)	28¾	24¾	26¾
900 Crocker-Wh El-M	7¼	6¾	7⅛
200 Crown C Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Crown Drug	1	1	1
50 Crown Press (3a)	44½	44½	46½
200 Darby Pet	6¼	5⅞	6¼
300 Decca Records (.60g)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100 Derby Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
600 Del Gray Tr (.04)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Det Mich Stove	11½	11½	11½
100 Det Stl Prod (1½g)	19	19	19
200 Diveo Twin Trk	5½	5½	5½
100 Dobeckmun	5	5	5
100 Domin Bk & Coal	14	13¾	14
110 Draper Corp (3a)	71½	70	71½
200 Driver-Har (.35g)	25	25	25
50 Duke Power (2¼g)	66	66	66
200 Duro-Test (4¼f)	2½	2½	2½
2300 Duval Tex Sulf	9	8	8
3300 Eagle Pich Ld	13½	13¾	13¾
900 East Gas & F	3	2¾	3
1600 East G&F 6pf	18½	16½	18¼
525 East G&F pr pf	32	30	31
3500 East Sta Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 East Sta pf A	23	20	22¾
575 East Sta pf B	22½	20	22
700 Easy Wash MB	3½	3½	3½
1200 Eisler Elec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10700 El Bond & Sh	9½	9	9¼
200 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	67	66	67
50 El P&L 2 pf A	18	18	18
50 Acme Wire (.45g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
600 Ainsworth	6	6	6
200 Aero Sup Mfg B	4¼	4	4
100 Air Associates	3¾	3½	3¾
200 Air Inv ev pf	16	14	16
100 Ala Gt Sou (3g)	73⅝	72	73½
70 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	97½	97	97½
10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	95	94½	95
50 Allied Prod A (1¾)	20¼	20¼	20¼
1500 Allum Co Am	139	136	137
200 Allum Co Am pf (6)	114⅜	114	114
1600 Allum Ltd (¼a)	123½	115½	115½
100 Allum Ltd pf (6)	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Am Book Co	48	48	48
1700 Am Centrifugal	1	1	1
100 xd A CPLAww(2¾h)	31	31	31
8400 Am Cyan B (.60)	35¾	34	35¼
2500 Am Export (1.80)	32	32	32
25 Am G&E pf (6)	111	111	111
300 Am Gen	3¾	3½	3¾
100 Am Hard Rub	11½	11	11½
200 Am Laund Mch (.80)	18½	16¾	16¾
200 Am Pub Ut&T (1.20)	15½	15½	15½
275 Am Mfg	19½	17¾	19¼
200 Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100 Am Meter (2g)	27	27	27
50 Am Potash&Chem (2g)	88	86	86
1000 Am Republics	8½	8⅛	8⅛
100 Am Seal-Kap (.24g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1300 Am Superpow	1¼	⅞	1
200 Am Superpow pf	17¾	17	17¼
400 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5400 Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3	3⅛
300 Ark Nat Gas pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
900 Art Met Wks (.30g)	5¼	4¼	5¼
300 Asso Gas & El	¼	¼	¼
500 Asso Oil (.75g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
60 Atl Coast Line war	1-64	1-64	1-64
700 Atlantic Rayon	4¼	4	4¼
100 Atlas Brew (.15g)	15	14	15
200 Atlas Corp war	1¼	1	1¼
100 Atlas Plywood	17	16½	16½
100 Automatic Wash	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Avery & Sons	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 Axton-Fisher A (1½g)	29	29	29
25 Ayrs pf xw (1½)	14	14	14
2300 Aztec Brew (.12g)	2	2	2
2100 Babcock & Wil	22	21	22
300 Baldw Loco pf (1.10)	23¼	23	23¼
2300 Baldwin Loco war	8¼	7½	8¼
1100 Barium Stk Sil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Basic Dolomite (1¼g)	7	7	7
1900 Bath Iron Wks	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
500 Beech Aire	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2600 Bell Aire	23½	22	23
700 Bellanca Aire	8⅜	8	8⅜
100 Berk & Gay Furn	7	7	7
100 Birdsboro S Fdy	73¾	73¾	73¾
2200 Bliss (EW)	16¾	16	16¾
325 Bliss & Laugh (1¼g)	28	26	27½

Commerce and Finance

Farmers Stand to Benefit Substantially From Bulge in Prices

Business and Industry

Monopoly Lawyer Accuses Agent Of 'Changing Story'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Counsel for the Monopoly Committee accused William B. King, an insurance agent, of "changing his story" when he appeared to testify at the hearings on industrial insurance.

Mr. King, now an agent at Wilmington, Del., steadfastly denied this at the subcommittee hearing, and was allowed to leave the hearing room after a brief clash with Gerhard Gesell, SEC attorney.

Mr. Gesell questioned Mr. King about his work as an agent for the Monumental Life Insurance Company of Baltimore in 1926 and 1927 when the company changed from a mutual to stock insurance institution.

Obtained Signatures

Mr. King said he obtained signatures from "between 2,000 and 4,000 Washington policyholders" on cards approving this change. The agent said he was "inexperienced and thought this was merely a change in name."

The Baltimore company formerly was known as the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Gesell asked Mr. King if all the cards he obtained were actual signatures, or if some had been signed by himself or other agents.

"No, all of mine were actual signatures, although sometimes when a baby or child held the policy, the parents naturally would sign," Mr. King replied.

"Do you remember telling a different story on this about three weeks ago?" Mr. Gesell asked.

"No, sir," Mr. King replied. The witness also denied that he had talked with any officials of the Monumental Company in recent weeks.

Mr. Gesell, obviously irritated, cut short Mr. King's testimony and then conferred with J. J. O'Connell and Ewin Davis, subcommittee members. Afterward Mr. Gesell said the "committee will look into Mr. King's testimony."

Mr. King said he could not exactly recall all details of the 1926-27 transactions, but thought he was paid $10 a thousand for obtaining signatures for the shift from a mutual to stock company.

Holders on Relief

Earlier Leroy Owens, Washington agent selling and collecting small weekly payment insurance, testified that "about two-thirds" of the 700 or 800 policyholders on his list were "persons on relief."

Mr. Owens, an agent for the Peoples Life Insurance Company of Washington, said he was paid an average of over $50 a week for selling and collecting.

Questioned by Mr. Gesell about competition among agents to obtain weekly payments from persons on relief, Mr. Owens smiled and said: "I always aim to be the first man there."

Mr. Owens said he had been an agent here 10 years and that most of his policyholders "were colored."

Morgenthau Says No U. S. Financing On September 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has announced that the Treasury would neither refund maturing securities nor borrow new money on Sept. 15, the next regular quarterly financing date.

Before Mr. Morgenthau returned from Europe yesterday, the Treasury already had announced that no new money would be borrowed. The new announcement, emphasized therefore that no action would be taken before Sept. 15 to refund $526,000,000 of Treasury notes which come due Dec. 15.

Although Jan. 15 now becomes the next regular financing date, Mr. Morgenthau added that the Treasury was not committing itself on financing plans past Sept. 15, indicating that at least the refunding of the December notes would be arranged before Jan. 15.

It was learned that the money for the refunding might be raised for instance, by increasing the size of the Treasury's weekly sale of 91-day treasury bills, currently limited to $100,000,000 per week.

Mr. Morgenthau's announcement followed an early morning conference with the executive committee of the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee.

The Treasury has a cash working balance of $1,539,000,000, deemed large enough to carry the Treasury for several months without borrowing.

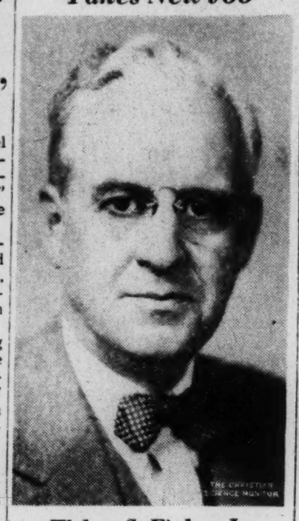
Bell System Shows Gains in August

NEW YORK (AP)—The principal operating subsidiaries in the Bell system gained 52,400 telephones in August compared with an August gain of 35,300 last year and 55,100 in 1937, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported.

For the first eight months the gain totaled 434,379 against 162,400 in the comparable 1938 period.

Our co-operation with depositors is not governed by the size of the account.
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Takes New Job



Walter S. Finlay, Jr.

For many years associated with American Water Works & Electric Company as Vice-President and Director and latterly President of their West Penn Electric Company, is resigning from these connections and is joining the J. G. White Engineering Corp. as Vice-President.

Hat Industry Asks Minimum Wages Of 35, 40 Cents Hour

WASHINGTON (AP)—A minimum wage committee for the hat industry recommended to Elmer F. Andrews, Wage Hour Administrator, the establishment of 35 cents and 40 cents an hour as the minimum base pay for workers in the two main branches of the hat industry.

The Wage Hour Administration, which made public the recommendations, said they would increase the earnings of approximately 5,500 workers out of 24,400 employed in the industry.

The recommendations called for the establishment of 40 cents an hour as the base rate for the fur-felt, wool-felt and hatters' fur branch of the industry; 35 cents for the straw and harvest hat branch, and 40 cents for the small portion of the industry which manufactures silk and opera hats.

The committee suggested 30 cents an hour for the straw and harvest hats manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico, finding that "special conditions" existing in the hat industry there warranted a differential.

It found that hat manufacturing was not a low wage industry and that the average hourly wage for all branches amounted to 66⅔ cents an hour.

The committee said 23.9 per cent of the workers in the industry now received less than 40 cents an hour; 10.8 per cent received less than 35 cents, and 6.2 per cent received less than 30 cents.

"Testimony on the trade and marketing prices of the hat industry," the committee said, "indicated that the legalization of the recommended minimum should result in only minor retail price adjustments, if any at all."

After a public hearing, the administrator may put the recommendations into effect by a formal wage order.

Power Production 9.7 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended September 2 totaled 2,357,203,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 1 per cent over the 2,354,750,000 in the preceding week and 9.7 per cent ahead of the 2,148,954,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over the similar week last year according to major geographic areas were reported as follows: New England 11.6; Middle Atlantic 11.6; Central Industrial 12.8; West Central 5.1; Southern States 1.2; Rocky Mountain 19.6; Pacific Coast 8.8.

Imports of Gold Continue Heavy

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports totalling $65,711,084 in the week ended August 25 were slightly higher than in the preceding week.

Shipments included $25,883,285 from England, $5,465,961 from Japan, $2,578,504 from Mexico and $2,120,371 from Colombia.

Silver imports also were slightly higher at $1,217,957, including $525,090 from Mexico, $186,214 from Peru, and $151,655 from Canada.

Exports were $2,756 of gold and $606,068 of silver.

Pullman Company Shows Gain in July Net Revenue

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car affiliate of Pullman, Inc., reported for July transportation operations net revenue of $331,069, compared with a net of $314,033 for the corresponding month last year.

For the seven months ended July 31 the company reported net revenue of $1,648,199, compared with a deficit of $41,864 during the like 1938 period.

Figures do not include earnings of the manufacturing subsidiaries of Pullman, Inc., and are after taxes and setting aside reserves for amortization of air conditioning investment.

Truck Tax Total Fails to Give True Picture, Say Roads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Transportation experts looking for a satisfactory answer to the question "how much does the new motor trucking industry pay in taxes," have available the basis for some fairly conclusive calculations in figures offered by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The railroads, which claim that the trucks provide unfair competition because of a lack of regulation and the use of public highways, have questioned statements from trucking sources using the figure $417,500,000 in reference to the total paid in taxes by this motor freight industry. This figure is based on the grand total number of trucks registered in the United States, which according to the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, is 4,224,130. The contention that this is the amount paid by "all" trucks in use is not questioned, but the railroads do deny that all those 4,224,130 trucks are part of what may legitimately be called the "trucking industry."

Total Seen as 819,000

If it were agreed that this trucking industry were to include all for-hire and all private trucks operating outside the cities, with the exception of farm trucks, the total would be 819,000. This includes 351,000 common and contract, or for-hire, carriers, and 468,000 private trucks exclusively in inter-city service.

It may be claimed that all or many of the 1,527,989 farm trucks should be included because they frequently carry goods that otherwise would be carried by the railroads. And it might also be held that many trucks operating in the cities compete with the railroads to some extent. On the other hand it may be contended that nothing but for-hire trucks should be included.

Assuming, though, that the trucking industry includes those in inter-city service which compete directly or indirectly with the railroads, the figure 819,000 to hold to be statistically correct. And on this basis, and using figures of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, it can be estimated that the total tax bill paid by the trucking industry, so constituted, is between $110,000,000 and $130,000,000 annually.

This is arrived at by using the estimate of the Automobile Association that the average annual tax paid by each private truck is $80.83, and for each for-hire truck $202.07. The spread between the two grand totals is due to the inability of all statisticians to determine just how many of the local trucks are for hire and how many private.

Local Trucks Mostly Private

If it is assumed that these local trucks are predominantly private we can take the total of $23,371,170 which these 249,000 local trucks would pay at the rate of $95.33 each, and subtract it from the total of $115,000,000 which the Automobile Association estimates was paid by the total 600,000 for-hire trucks. Then by adding $37,829,040, the amount paid by private intercity trucks at the rate of $80.83, we have the grand total of $129,091,870 paid in taxes by the "trucking industry," defined as above.

Even if most of the local trucks are for hire the total would not be much different, but it would be higher.

It must be remembered too that this does not include the taxes paid by those farm trucks which some claim should be taken into consideration.

Buick Announces Reduction in Prices

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlow H. Curtice, President and General Manager of Buick Division, General Motors Corporation, announced price reductions ranging from $17 to $281 on nine 1940 models.

The 1940 price range will be from $895 for a business coupe of 121-inch wheelbase to $2,199 for a limousine.

Prices, Curtice said, compared with 1936 and are considered the lowest in the company's history.

Introduction of two new series in the line also was announced. The company described them as the Series 50 Super and the Series 70 Roadmaster.

Toll Calls Set New Record for One Day

By the Associated Press

New York

Telephone toll calls rang up a record-breaking business Tuesday as the wires hummed with orders to "buy, buy" in markets of every description on the war boom.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced the record volume of long distance telephone calls handled at 14 operating offices of the long lines was 30 per cent above the normal day's business last month and from 25 to 30 per cent above the usual figure for a Tuesday following Labor Day.

The 155,498 calls recorded at the reporting offices, it was noted, surpassed the previous record of 148,826 last Friday when news of the German invasion of Poland touched business with war buying fever.

Street Studies Effect of War Demand on Loans, Bank Profits

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The current movement of stock prices is no surprise to chart-readers—and chart-reading in its broadest sense is only the impersonal observation of human emotions as they register in prices. The market has leaped at one bound the entire amount of the August loss and it is time for it to rest. On the Dow-Jones' averages it has rushed up from 128-130 to 148-150 and folks here think that is enough. Chart-readers say now that it might go back and lose half the gain—in short, drop to 140—without worrying anybody.

This is not to say that people here are not optimistic about stocks. Opinion is mixed as to whether prices will be higher in a month but 24 out of 25 professional guessors think they will be higher in six months. This crowd is right a shade more than half of the time.

Expect Bond Rally

For the same reason, bond traders are inclined to expect a rally in the high-grade market after the recent week's melting away of prices. At long last bond trading on the stock exchange seems to have fallen back toward normal levels and after about five days' uninterrupted declines U. S. Treasury obligations have been able to show a few 32nds gained—and that without benefit of Federal Reserve buying. A rally would be in order if only for "technical" reasons.

Moreover the Federal Reserve Bank picked up $160,000,000 of bonds last week, which helped excess reserves to jump $170,000,000 to another new all-time high right under $5,000,000,000. The movement of these excess reserves still has much to do with high-grade bond prices.

For the longer term it is conjectured that the influx of gold will presently come to an end; only $50,000,000 is on the high seas and with the Bank of England having exercised its right under the Currency Act of 1928 to commandeer all private gold hoards, as everybody expected, no more gold except driblets is likely to come in. South African gold production will undoubtedly be kept down there, Canadian production will stay in Canada, and American gold production runs around only about $5,000,000 a month so accretions from that source are insignificant. The only important additions to excess reserves in the next few months are likely to be from the running down of the Treasury's working balance, and those will probably be kept at a minimum for the balance is now under $1,600,000,000.

Rise in Loans Seen

Meantime commercial loans are expected to make extraordinary gains this fall, as a result of the overnight change in inventory policy of American business. With its shelves bare for months and in some cases for years, business is now buying forward, not only out of cash but with bank loans.

Commercial loans of the reporting member banks are rising fast, and are now above the same date last year. Expansion in these commercial loans means expansion in "demand deposits-adjusted" which means larger reserve requirements which means smaller excess reserves which means lower bond prices. The reasoning is tenuous to the layman but obvious to the Street. It means that while the immediate trend of excess reserves may be up the longer trend is down and the same reasoning applies to money bonds.

The effect on bank earnings, balance-sheets, and capital positions is somewhat mixed. The summer's decline in governments has averaged between four and six points per issue. The New York reporting member banks own about $3,500,000,000, the reporting banks in 100 cities outside New York about $15,000,000,000 and all banks perhaps $20,000,000,000. By no means all these holdings are in long-term bonds, but if the decline is considered as only two points over all it means a paper loss of about $400,000,000 which is about the size of the assets of the FDIC. This means impairment of capital for many banks which have gone out on a limb buying the far maturities which have suffered the most.

However, few banks carry their goverments at market and the New York banks have set up substantial investment reserves as a bookkeeping innovation in the last year or two. Moreover, while the banks suffer from depreciation in their high-grades many of them will also benefit from appreciation in their stale holdings of second-grades which were gilt-edge when bought but are now sadly tarnished.

And lastly the banks will benefit substantially by the new rush of commercial borrowing, and in the end also by the inevitable increase in borrowing rates. Hence the decline in governments has not been registered in New York City bank stocks, which have held their own or better on hopes of better earnings in the commercial loan department to offset poorer earnings in the investment department.

Commodities' Rise Abates

Commodities have also abated their uprush at last, except for sugar, which again rose the limit in the world contract for the fourth successive day. The rise has tapered off and traders think it is about time, for the grains are generally above loan values, and cotton is still strong and gained another half cent Thursday.

The expansion in sugar prices, from Cuban pre-duty raws right on down the line to refined sugar, has already been reflected at the grocery store, where some housewives are kicking (a kick which the Department of Agriculture is preparing to capitalize) while others are contributing by extra purchase of advance sugar supplies. The physical movement of sugar from refiners to the trade in the last week of about 1,000,000 tons, or one-seventh of a normal year's takings, has passed all records.

For a longer view of the situation, speculators now speculate over the possibility of a near-term "peace scare." They say it may be the excuse or news justification for a "technical" reaction in commodities after the rise.

(On the charts both money bonds and commodities have recently acted as though they struck a stone wall. From moving sidewise, commodities jumped up vertically, while money bonds, likewise moving sidewise, suddenly took a vertical drop. On the graphs both movements are almost at right angles to the previous level movement.)

Will Doubt Peace Scares

If the "peace scare" comes, traders here won't believe it. Feeling is that when Germany gets through with Poland she may want to trade. But the further feeling is that the British won't. "Neville Chamberlain will never again negotiate anything with the Nazis."

For the longer term, traders are guessing about military operations on the theory that since nobody who will talk knows, their guess is as good as anybody's in the present state of flux in the arts of killing. There are two major guesses—one that the war will be like the Peninsular Campaign—a chess-game with a battle only every six months or so—and the other that it will be a Second Punic War, frightful and prolonged but decisive.

Against the Peninsular War theory is the fact that millions of conscripts, not thousands of mercenaries, are engaged, that infantry drill formations are obsolete, and that battle can be engaged even if only one combatant wants it. Against the Second Punic War theory (with Hitler a natural for Hannibal) is the fact that war is highly mechanized. In this connection it is argued that a modern infantry company fires between five and ten times the metal it used in the World War; that weight of metal, not men, determines the outcome, plus preponderance of industrial capacity. Only in the air are men less easily replaced than equipment.

Hence, it is argued, this will be a war of movement, not position; of machinery, not men; and so each combatant's industrial capacity and material reserves will be strained. The French have already put their munitions factories on a 60-hour basis, and may increase the stretch.

Hence, in the end, it is argued, American industrial capacity and raw material output will be stretched. This means prosperity here and still higher raw material prices. There is shamefacedness here in contemplation of a prosperity coined from Europe's misery; a high percentage of the Street's management was active in the last War. On the other hand prosperity has already returned to the Street; lights burn late and personnel is being recalled; and this prosperity is expected to spread to the country as a whole. Then what? No one knows.

Brokers' Loans Up $32,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $499,000,000 the week ended Sept. 6 and the total represented an increase of $32,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $544,000,000.

Argentina No Longer Pegs Export Wheat

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced the Argentine Government had suspended its long practice of pegging export prices of wheat and linseed.

The announcement explained that present world prices were higher than the minimum prices guaranteed to Argentine farmers.

Hawaiian Sugar Shipments 4 P. C. Above a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Shipments of raw sugar from Hawaii during the first six months of 1939 totaled 481,192 short tons, an increase of 4 per cent above shipments in the first half of 1938, and approximately one-half the total 1939 delivery allotment of 948,218 tons as set by the AAA, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

The sugar industry continues to be adversely affected by low prices, the average of $58.62 a ton received during the first six months being slightly below comparable 1938 prices (also unfavorable), and 14.5 per cent below the 1937 first-half average.

In the pineapple industry, shipments of canned fruit and juice from Hawaii to the mainland United States during January-June are estimated at between 8,500,000 and 9,000,000 cases, reportedly somewhat higher than corresponding 1938 figures.

War Boom Raises Commodity Values By $1,000,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—The war boom in commodity prices has increased the potential value of principal farm products by at least $1,000,000,000, market experts estimated.

Grains, livestock and produce have appreciated in value as a result of the sensational upward swing of prices the last few days. In most cases prices are higher than they have been in more than a year.

Grain Stocks Larger

Although much grain already has been marketed and much will not be marketed as such, but will be fed to livestock, farmers now hold larger quantities than at any previous corresponding date on record. Thus, they are in position to benefit directly and immediately from the price rise, experts said.

The most sensational price upturn has occurred in the corn market, where values have appreciated 39 per cent. This, incidentally, is a commodity from which farmers stand to derive much direct benefit in view of a record-breaking carryover of corn from last season and the fact that harvest of a 2,500,000,000 bushel crop has not even started. Most other grains have been harvested.

The price of corn has risen about 17 cents to around 60 cents a bushel since the start of German-Polish hostilities. This has increased by approximately $44,000,000 the market value of 257,000,000 bushels of 1937 and 1938 corn which farmers have sealed as collateral on government loans. A corresponding amount of carryover corn not under loan is held on farms and in addition the potential market value of the new 1939 crop has been increased $425,000,000 to $1,500,000,000.

Hog Values Soar

The increase of almost 30 per cent in wheat prices has raised by approximately $13,000,000 the market value of 68,000,000 bushels held under government loans and has given the total 1939 crop plus carryover from previous years a value of $880,000,000.

Hog values have soared approximately 30 per cent, giving the national hog population estimated at around 50,000,000 head a valuation of $225,000,000 higher than a week ago. Increases also have occurred in other branches of the livestock trade.

Up to the market opening today this was the extent to which important farm commodity prices have appreciated since August 31:

Corn 39 per cent; wheat 30 per cent; hogs 30 per cent; cotton 13 per cent; sugar 39 per cent; cattle 14 per cent; lambs 12 per cent; butter 8 per cent; eggs 7 per cent; soy beans 27 per cent; oats 31 per cent; rye 37 per cent; barley 32 per cent.

Newly Mined Copper Sells at 12c Pound

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Producers of newly mined copper have begun selling the metal to regular customers at 12 cents a pound.

The one cent mark-up in newly mined, or primary copper, was the latest rise in a series of consecutive advances lifting that type of copper to 12 cents, compared with 10 cents on May 8 last.

Not since October, 1937, had primary copper sold as high as 12 cents.

High demand for the nonferrous metal group as a whole was mirrored in trade reports that sales of zinc had been made at 6 cents a pound, East St. Louis base, and that this figure could be regarded as a minimum for the market. Some sellers still refused to post a price.

Montgomery Ward Sales Rise 18 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported August sales totaled $38,998,205, a gain of 18.72 per cent over the sales of $32,848,752 in August, 1938.

Sales for the first seven months of the fiscal year, which began January 31, totaled $258,363,544, a gain of 15.63 per cent over the $223,442,490 in the first seven months last year.

Retail Hardware Sales In July 4.3 P. C. Over '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—July sales of independent retail hardware stores showed a gain of 4.3 plus per cent over volume for the like month last year, Hardware Age will say tomorrow in its semi-monthly market summary.

This report, based on the sales figures for 2,052 stores in the United States, shows that sales in July, 1939, were 10.9 per cent lower than those the previous month, following the usual seasonal decline, which compares favorably with that of last year.

July, 1939, sales for the 2,052 reporting independent retail hardware stores, totaled $10,055,924 compared with $9,637,111 for July, 1938. June, 1939, sales volume for the same group of stores was $11,280,494.

Bunker Hill Mining Net Up

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company reported for the first half of this year a net income of $489,785 before provision for depreciation, depletion and Federal income. The figure for the like period in 1938 was $293,140.

Promoted

D. T. McIver

Appointed as assistant to the President of the Freeport Sulphur Company. He has been Assistant General Manager with executive duties since 1933. Mr. McIver became associated with the company 16 years ago.

President's Ruling Continues Credits To Belligerents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) — President Roosevelt issued a regulation yesterday making possible the continuance of ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations to belligerents.

The Chief Executive specified that these credits and obligations must be "in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau was authorized to administer the provisions of the order and to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for carrying them out.

The President cited Section 3 of the Neutrality Act which prohibits loans to belligerents but makes an exception of the credits and obligations mentioned, if the President so desires.

The President declared:

"I hereby find that it will serve to protect the commercial and other interests of the Unied States and its citizens to except from the operation of Section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937," (The Neutrality Act) . . . ordinary credits and short-time obligations.

FCA Is Authorized To Sell Debentures Totaling $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau authorized the Farm Credit Administration to proceed with the sale, in a day or two, of $30,000,000 worth of short term debentures.

He said that in accordance with usual custom, the FCA had cleared the proposal with the Treasury, and had received the "green light."

Of the proceeds, $20,650,000 will be used for refunding some old securities of the Federal intermediate credit banks which come due later this month. Other details will be announced later by the FCA.

The securities will be obligations of the federal intermediate credit banks.

Prices of Government bonds have gone down since the European war started, primarily, in the opinion of officials, because holders wanted to use the money they had invested in Government bonds for speculation in common stocks and commodities which might make much larger profits in a war boom market.

Asked whether the Treasury was studying the effect of the war on the Federal budget, Mr. Morgenthau indicated that such studies would be made soon.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended Aug. 31 dropped to 205 from 221 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 235.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE! Take orders for exceptional value 21-card $1 Christmas assortment and 13 others; up to 100% profit. Also Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. New England Art Publishers, Dept. 112, North Abington, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 assortment 21 Christmas Folders starts you making money now—50c profit each box. Other fast-selling assortments; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Samples Free. SCHWER, Dept. M-38, Westfield, Mass.

BIG PROFITS showing big Christmas Card values, 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other assts.; Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-H, Boston, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE. A fast seller. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 60c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 483 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trip to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 319.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. BIG COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUCDEN, 718 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

$168,000,000 Spent By Reserve Banks To Uphold Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board disclosed that the 12 Federal Reserve banks bought $168,000,000 of Government securities in the last week in an effort to regulate the declining Government bond market.

The purchases included $109,000,000 of federal bonds and $59,000,000 of federal notes.

The purchases brought the total holdings of Government securities by the 12 banks to $2,594,000,000. It was the first addition to the investment portfolio of the banks in years.

Officials explained that as many investors took their money out of Government bonds in order to speculate in stocks and commodities more likely to rise rapidly in a war boom market, the market value of Government securities naturally went down. The Federal Reserve banks, accordingly, made large purchases in order to keep the Government bond market "orderly."

Thursday, however, the prices of Government bonds, which still are invariably above par, improved, and the Treasury indicated its confidence in the market by authorizing the Farm Credit Administration to sell on behalf of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bonds $30,000,000 worth of new debentures.

The purchases in the last week were made by all of the 12 regional banks. The New York Federal Reserve Bank alone, however, boosted its holdings of Government securities by about $63,000,000 to a total of $769,671,000.

The next largest purchase was by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, which increased its Government portfolio about $17,000,000 to a total of $279,726,000.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said earlier that the Stabilization Fund had not purchased any Government securities.

In spite of the week's tremendous market avtivity, the volume of lendable excess reserves in the banks continued to increase, gaining $170,000,000 to a record high total of $4,970,000,000.

Steel Output Up Sharply in August

NEW YORK (AP)—August production of 3,763,718 gross tons of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots was the highest monthly output since September, 1937, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

This was 19 per cent above the revised July figure of 3,162,534 tons and nearly 50 per cent ahead of 2,537,102 produced in August last year.

Flour Prices Advanced

NEW YORK (AP)—Flour prices in the Metropolitan area have been advanced 25 cents a barrel. The rise followed the highest price for grain for future delivery in a year and a half at Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

SANDWICH glass, Majolica ware, china, porcelain, etc., open afternoons. Mrs. John L. Harkins, 45 Fairfield St., Newtonville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements. Coleman & Gilbert Associates 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Telephone Com. 3212

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Broadway near Harvard Sq.—6 rooms, sun parlor, tile bath, built-in shower, porches, Frigidaire; garage; heated; continuous hot water; rent $75. Call Ell. 1010.

NEWTON, MASS.—5 rooms, lower, with porch; quiet neighborhood; heated; adults; $50. Newton No. 1389.

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth Street, Boston
1-2-3 Room Studio Suites
KENmore 6520

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 1-1883

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1936 Plymouth sedan, in good running order. Call FREEDMAN, South 8-3931 to inspect.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS
Repaired Cleaned Built
W. E. SMITH CO. 16 CHILCOTT PLACE
Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6860

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston — Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

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LEXINGTON EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY
ETHEL M. MITCHELL
1736 Mass. Ave., Lexington, Mass. Lex. 1028

THE STIENEN AGENCY
Specializes in
EXPERIENCED GOVERNESSES and TRAINED INFANT'S NURSES. 516 Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C., CIrcle 7-1716.

FOR SALE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

YACHT FOR SALE

75'x14'x4½', large deck house; canopy over after deck; sleeps nine; Arcola heat; two new Gray 160 H. P. motors, reduction gear, Bendix control; ideal for cruise to Florida, inside or out; excellent condition. Hartgen Boat Yard, Galesville, Maryland. See Capt. Oscar Hartge.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FURNISHED NAHANT, MASS.
will accommodate several; good heating. Seen by applying in person 400 Boylston St., Rm. 63, Boston. Also house at Orient Heights, East Boston, overlooking airport; furn. or unfurn.; quiet; very high land; 8 rooms, garage, basement; modern; reasonable; will sell comfortably financed.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ALERT young man of good appearance to sell advertising space in New York City. Christian Scientist preferred; salary. Write fully your experience, age and references. Box M-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FOSTER mother wanted in Springfield to take to board in own home young girl and baby; good compensation; give full details. Box L-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Nurse speaking German, Christian Scientist; room, board and $15.00 weekly. Tel. WA. 8-0555, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1060.

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTON, MASS.—Charming Cape Cod house, 6 rooms, 2 baths, automatic heat, large lot, elm trees; $85. Newton North 3251-R.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Modern corner home with adjacent lot; three bedrooms, sun parlor, garage; Venetian blinds, screens, etc.; near schools and subway; $50. Davenport 6193.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

LUND — Jeweler-Watchmaker — Dependable Repairing — 222 Clarendon St., Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE — HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons, $20. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1960. CO. 5-5939 Tel.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, 551 Fifth Ave.—All outside light, private office; part time or full time; well furnished. Write Box G-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
for
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Established 1906
DAWSON'S
127 HARVARD AVENUE, ALLSTON, MASS.

PAYING GUESTS

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular D B. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

THE GREENLEAF, Kennebunk, Me., will be open for boarders during September and October; steam heated, comfortable and homey; rates reasonable. MRS. P. D. GREENLEAF.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO GEORGE'S — REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED FREE — 171A Mass., Boston — CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

BRAND new Cape Cod, large living room, lavatory, telephone, shower, oil heat; garage, 6,000 ft. land; open 110 Rhinecliff St., Arlington Hts., off Concord Pike. GUY EDWARDS, Builder. Arl. 2414 (Mass.).

COMMUTER'S COUNTRY HOME
$4800
Over 2 acres, 7-room house; shrubs, flowers, shade trees. 18 miles from Boston.
LOUIS J. REYNOLDS
1736 Mass. Ave., Lexington 1540 (Mass.)

SKI LODGE, Round-Top Mountain, Bristol, N. H.—Antique, colonial, fireplaces, furnace, telephone, electricity; desirable; reasonable. VIOLA GEORGE, Bristol, N. H.

REPAIRING

FISKE BROS.
9-11 Depot Sq., Lexington, Mass.
Repairers of bicycles, lawn mowers, and of other articles that can be made usable.

ROOM and BOARD

MILTON, MASS., 16 Wildwood Road—Pleasant room with board; near bath; excellent location; private family. Phone Bluehill 0877.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4407 Greenfield

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS: quiet restful home; running water; $6-$8; also private bath, kitchenette, refrigeration, $12.50; elevator, 925 West End Ave. (105th). IRMA THOMPSON, N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Comfortable room, single, innerspring mattress; near The Mother Church; young man or business woman. 104 Hemenway Street, S. I.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, adjoining semi-private bath, just decorated; near church, subways; Botanic Garden Park. 203 Underhill Ave.

N. Y. C., 65TH (50 CENTRAL PARK WEST) THOMAS WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB
Now located in new quarters overlooking Central Park. Just 1 block from Broadway. Convenient all transportation; widely known as a comfortable, secure and well-appointed home in the city; maids, kitchen facilities. MRS. THOMAS, Trafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th, Apt. 31—Single, front, private entrance, bath, $6.00; double, front, cross ventilation, refined home, $8.00.

N. Y. C., 48 West 73rd (Apt. 4-S)—Small, pleasant room; elevator; excellent transportation; home atmosphere; $4.00. SU. 7-9395.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.), Apt. 112—Room for 1, 2 gentlemen; references; Principia men preferred.

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Room, attractively home; board if desired; sunny, quiet; 3 min. bus, 20-min. walk Harvard Sq. Som. 0577.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Studio bedroom, dressing room, bath; convenient suburb, 20 minutes from downtown, Chestnut 6804, evenings 1430 N. Wayne St., Arlington, Va.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 31-31 81st, HAV. 6-8952—2 double rooms, adjacent bath; convenient transportation; 15 min. Fair. HERMAN.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups; temporary, permanent. UN 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY desires unfurnished room, board; refined home, reasonable. N. Y. C., suburbs. Write Box D-16, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00 Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, intelligent, desires position with business or family as driver or chauffeur; good references. Write Box S-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman would relieve nurse afternoons-evenings; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CULTURED southern woman wishes position as companion or managing housekeeper; experienced. MRS. WHITE, 1629 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

VOCAL AND PIANO INSTRUCTION, modern method; composing, arranging conscientiously done. HOLLANDER, 46 W. 83rd Street, N. Y. C. TRa. 4-4243.

TRUCKING

Est. E. T. Caldwell Co. 1885
Wanted goods to or from Chicago week of Sept. 10. Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—18 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture. Venetian blinds, screens, shades; home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 2900 Milford 1800 Fram 3131. Worcester 4-2807.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St. Arlington
16TH YEAR
968 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

Wallhide (One Day Painting)
for all interior walls and woodwork
We Carry Beacon Furniture Polish
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
Arlington 0111 444 Mass. Ave.

ARLINGTON (Continued)

Complete Flower Service
Anytime—anywhere
Phone or visit our flower shops
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3000—3891
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

BOSTON—Dorchester

Window Cleaning
All Kinds of Small Repair Work in Homes
STEAMFITTING
FRANK E. ARNOLD
51 Norfolk St., Dorchester Gen. 0217

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Emerson Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALIZING in all branches of Beauty Culture
ARN 3371 482 CENTRE ST.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
New Nelly Dons for Fall
are in
Ralph and Ruth Baker
QUALITY FURNITURE
That Is Distinctive
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

School and College Supplies
Personal Stationery
BAILEY'S STATIONERY STORE 37 MAIN ST. BROCKTON-MASS.
Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Miss Ayer Shop
Smart Fall Handbags, Costume Jewelry
Gifts for Every Occasion
School Supplies
1338 BEACON ST. COOLIDGE CORNER

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Oldsmobile — Cadillac
Sales and Service
S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Heinz Cooked Macaroni And Spaghetti
EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
KIR. 9300 221 Concord Avenue

HARVARD SQUARE
SAGE'S
FINE FOOD STORE
. . . an individual store catering to discriminating people.
Phone for Food TRO. 2211

Try one of our Fresh Peach Ice Cream Sodas
FISKE'S
3 Brattle St. Kir. 8681
Payson Park, Belmont Bel. 2265
Newton Center Cent. New. 2183

Wear-Ever Aluminum Harvest Sale
• 3-Piece Sauce Pan Set.....1.98
• 4 Star Cooker, 3 Quarts.....1.98
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HEATING—HARDWARE
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

Back to School or College with a new permanent from
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call Tro. 1603 7 Hudson St.

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

PAY YOUR BILLS BY CHECK AND SAVE YOURSELF NEEDLESS STEPS
Open a Checking Account Today
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member F. D. I. C.
Member Federal Reserve System

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

FITCHBURG

helen
FALL BAGS in Suede and Leather
$1.00—$1.95—$2.95
GLOVES: $1.00—$1.95—$2.95
New Fall Shades and Materials
381 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

F. A. Lane Company
Back to School Specials
Fall Ensembles, Suits, Raincoats, Trousers, Sweaters.
Very reasonable prices.

Children Love Cookies
We have a large variety to choose from
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam St. Tel. 3693
"Distinctively Different"

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Harper Method Shop
After Your Vacation
Special Care for your Hair
520 MAIN ST. TEL. 3430

SPOTS
PERSONAL LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone Fbg. 122
Leom. 112
Scientific Dry Cleaning
Fast, Thorough Odorless
C. H. WATSON & SONS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MEAT, FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
Quality and Service for Over 50 Years
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946
We Are a Red & White Store

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES
NORWALK TUBES
NORWALK BATTERIES
All Insure You Dependable Service
Complete Battery Service

H. R. NOYES DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
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BACK TO SCHOOL
Dykeman's Drug Stores
HING. 0360—1277
Fountain Pen and Pencil Sets
Stationery—Thermos Kits
Cosmetics—Toiletries
To Please the Student who selects Choice Equipment.
At the Square At the Center

Quality and Service
HINGHAM LAUNDRY
HING. 0790
Keep Well-Groomed With Faultlessly Laundered Shirts
Reasonable Prices

HOLYOKE

COATS
with Lavish Furs
Regularly $45
SATURDAY ONLY
39.50
Adaptations of Parisian Models in the Popular Tolo Fabric. All with Lamb Wool interlining and lined with crepe back satin. Some with Plastrons fronts and others with beautiful Fur Shawl Collars. All Fashion's latest creations. In Women's and Misses' Sizes.

STEIGER'S
For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

NEW MODELS in Vassarettes, Carters, Flexees, Le Gant, Artist Model
$3.50 and up
all sizes
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

Open for Business at our
NEW LOCATION
348 High Street
THE TOGGERY
DUNBAR-MURRAY, INC.

LAWRENCE

New Fall Blouses
$1.98
Stripes, Taffetas, Diagonal Crepes, Rayon Crepes, Dressmaker styles in lovely Autumn colors.
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

New Fall Styles in SWEATERS, SHIRTS, TIES, *and* JACKETS
Earlington's Blue Store

LEXINGTON

Home Coming Offerings
4 pages of exceptional values in timely items for September. Read our sales sheet for September for details.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Just Received
A Large Stock of
VICTOR RED SEAL RECORDS
PAUL MOONEY
YOUR RADIO MAN
3 MERIAM ST. LEX. 0800-W

LEXINGTON (Continued)

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread. Nuts. Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0340

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always
Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

Morse & Beals Florists
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

HEADQUARTERS *for* School and College Clothes
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
THIS WEEK!
Dollar Days
at Goddard Bros.
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn
Sensational Values in all Departments
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Tel. Lynn 2-3737

MALDEN

BACK TO SCHOOL
Shoes for Children
Kali-sten-iks .....$3.25 to $4.75
Other Grades .....$1.75 to $3.25
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant Street Malden 1487

Permanent Waving
With or Without Machine or Electricity. Moderate Price—Personal Service.
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOP
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0165-W

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

Expert Developing, Printing
Photographic and Darkroom Supplies
PENGUIN STUDIO
430 High Street
Opp. Post Office
West Medford

EMERY SEA FOODS
8 Playstead Road, West Medford
Fresh Fish in Season
Fried Fish and Chips
Free Delivery
Telephone MYSTIC 4774

MELROSE

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

LUNCHEON CANDY
Hopkins
Dependable Ice Cream Delivery

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

MELROSE (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

AT YOUR SERVICE
Reliable Repair Service
Bishop & Crawford
CRYstal 0695-W
695 Main Street
Tel. 2573—Nights 0463

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Star Bundle
17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

MILTON

Reliance Laundry
BLUEHILLS 2600
Serving Milton, Quincy and Dorchester
Your satisfaction is assured

NEEDHAM

THE SPENCES
396 Dedham Avenue on Route 135
Specials MacIntosh Apples; Garden Flowers (a delightful bouquet)
Corn, Tomatoes, Squash and all vegetables—picked fresh
Fancy Fresh Fowl .....1 lb. 25c
Tender Sirloin Steak ...1 lb. 59c
Campbell's Tomato Soup 4 cans 29c
Pure Cider Vinegar ..gallon 49c
SUTTON'S MARKET
Phone Needham 1643 Free Delivery

BROOK DALE FARM INC.
Pure Fresh Milk
From our own accredited cows
Deliveries in Greater Boston
CALL NEEDHAM 2152

Cold Weather Any Minute
Coal, Coke, Ambricoal
Fuel, Furnace, Range Oils
Meter Duplicator Service on Every Delivery Truck
WHETTON'S
904 Great Plain Avenue Nee. 0967-0380

THE HARDING CO.
Formerly Henry Thomas Co.
Plumbing—Heating
Delco Oil Burners
(Product of General Motors)
106 West St., Needham Hgts. Phone 0090

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk — Buttermilk — Heavy Cream — Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon — Dinner — Afternoon Tea — Fancy Pastries — Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

FUEL
AKIN-DENISON Co.
PAINT
Main Office 206 Union St.

Perry
THE FLORIST
Members of F. T. D. Association
72 Spring St., next west of Y. W. C. A.

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
861 Center Street New. No. 0072

NEWTON (Continued)

De Luxe CLEANSERS, Inc.
Middlesex 2928

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

HE EDGAR
MOVING STORING
Cen. New. 4830 1200 Walnut St.

NEWTONVILLE

MISS CONTI'S BEAUTY SALON
All Branches of Beauty Culture
NEW. NO. 6724
458 Newtonville Avenue
Masonic Building
Open Friday eves. to 9:00 P. M. by app't

NEWTON — West Newton

THE NEW
BARRON'S
Welcomes you home and invites you to see their newly enlarged and remodeled store
Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention

NORWOOD

BAKERS
NORWOOD
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

OFF TO COLLEGE
"For He and She" Togs that are different
ORENT BROS.

PITTSFIELD

Jack O'Lantern Shoes
for Boys and Girls
New Fall Shoes
for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8253 631 North St. Open Eves.

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Sears
Will save you money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

You can't go back to school without a
SHAGMOOR COAT
$29.95 up
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Canning Supplies
Complete Assortment at
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFTICHECK GRANITE TRUST CO. SERVICE
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's Markets, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Only clean rugs are beautiful. Send yours and see colors you never saw before.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleaners*
PRES. 5000

READING

TORRE'S
Rocky Mount Ice Cream
FOR YOUR FALL NEEDS
Hardware Housewares
Sherwin-Williams Paints
School supplies, Toys, Sporting goods
Francis Bros., Inc.
181 Haven Street Reading 0139

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
PRESSING
REPAIRING
Post Office Square Tel. 2091
TAILOR and CLEANSER

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Complete Cleaning and Laundry Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE. SOM. 0780
Dealers WEDGWOOD INSURANCE
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE PASS

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

Highland Beauty Salon
All Branches of Beauty Culture
OPEN EVENINGS
For appointment call Somerset 0770
138 Highland Ave., opp. Sycamore St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

The Kiddie Shoppe
14 College Ave., Davis Square Som. 9055
Back to School
We are well stocked to meet your every need in the latest fall styles
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Sq. Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners, Asbestos Pipe Covering
Furnace and Stove Pipe
Combination Storm Doors
Weatherstripes, Metal and Wood

SPRINGFIELD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

R—U—G—S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
804 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

WALTHAM
General Tire and Battery Distributor
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
Complete Automotive Service
Tavern Sq. Service Station
305 WESTON ST. 922 MAIN ST.
TEL. WALTHAM 4353

Sears 53rd Anniversary Sale
The Greatest Sale of the Year
Starts next week at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ELLISTON PARK MARKET
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Meats, Vegetables
Fruits and Groceries
Free Delivery
470 MAIN STREET
TEL. WALTHAM 3080

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!—
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle. With it you'll always have cream and milk ready for any emergency
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Renee's
Known for Smart Hats announces the opening of a new shop at 27 CENTRAL ST.
MAIN STORE—1374 Beacon St., Brookline

Are You Ready for Trips?
Visit ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Mobilubrication Certified
Wel. 1276 "Bumper-to-Bumper Service"

WELLESLEY HILLS
ENJOY *"Back to School . . ."*
with a luxurious ICY-HOT LUNCH KIT only $1.19; . . . a handy DUFFEL BAG (just 25c) . . . sports equipment, etc. Also, see us for FALL CLEANING supplies.
• R. V. YEOMANS •
Hardware
Wellesley Hills Square Wel. 2566

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

BEAUTY CULTURE *to bring out your individual charm*
White Hair Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Wellesley Hills Beauty Salon
Florence Patterson, Prop.
302 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Wellesley 1549 Opposite Clock Tower

WESTON
Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH
WEYMOUTH LUMBER COMPANY
44 MILL STREET
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.
BUILDER'S SUPPLIES, PAINTS
TEL. WEY. 1225

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP
HAM'S STORES
Winthrop
Established 32 years ago
Where you may obtain the best in *Ice Cream, Candies* and *Food,* and where you can rent *new and up-to-date books of fiction*

Daily Always Gets Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1900

WORCESTER
'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
HASTINGS—CARE OF CHILDREN
Every home comfort. Schooling or tuition arranged. Miss Shepherd and Miss Crane, 20 Baldslow Road Tel. 1188

BOURNEMOUTH — Children offered home, entire charge or holidays; near sea; beach hut; home life, every care with own children. MRS. LUKE Rvelands, Chester Road.

BUSINESS FOR SALE
HIGHLY profitable homemade cake business for sale; well established; profit £340; rent £585 p. a.; successfully run by two ladies; ten miles north of London; price £650. Box W-1266, BCM/CSM London.

FLATLETS
BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished flatlets; modern; all conveniences in private residence; nr. sea, shops and buses; meals optional. 11 St. Stephens Road

FLATS TO LET
SEAFORD—Esplanade overlooking sea; to let unfurnished first-floor flat; lounge, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; also maisonette; lounge, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; all electric, newly decorated. Apply MRS. PARKHOUSE, "Colinton," Surrey Road

SURBITON, Surrey—Attractive ground floor flatlet, unfurnished. Two rooms besides kitchen, bathroom, coal house; use of large garden. 21/- weekly. OURY, 21 Grove Road.

FOOD PRODUCTS
FIRST-CLASS home-made cakes delivered weekly Reading, Maidenhead, Wokingham districts. Moffatt-Francis, High Street, Twyford. Phone 127

HOME SHARING
HERTS—Lady would like another (student of Christian Science), to share her home; small bungalow, lovely large garden. MISS DAY, Bushfield, Bovingdon, Hemel Hempstead.

HOUSES TO LET
CARSHALTON BEECHES (Surrey), 25 minutes City, simple, comfortably furnished modern semi-detached house; garage space, two reception, 1 bed, bathroom, separate lavatory, kitchen, ideal boiler, ground floor; 2 bedrooms, dressing room (h. and c.) upstairs. Box W-1480, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views, peaceful; from 3 guineas; MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT
EXPERIENCED nanny to take charge of baby, one month, country house, Surrey, Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1472, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Wanted, experienced dressmaker for high class business, AUGUSTA, High Street, Camberley.

POST VACANT
LADY, free now, seeks post companion; light nursing; housekeeping; reading; shopping, etc.; secretarial. Box W-783, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET
BERKS—Two furnished rooms, with bathroom, 12/6 per week; standing on high ground; good service of buses and trains; near churches. STAINER, 3 College Rd., Maidenhead.

TEACHERS
MISS WINIFRED V. PARFITT, L.R.A.M., Tuition in pianoforte playing, theory, harmony; preparation for Associated Board and T. C. L. examinations; pupils visited or received; schools visited. 46 Wellington Park, Clifton, Bristol 8.

TYPEWRITING
MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD
PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

J. Ascott Ltd
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
(Continued)

Longley's
DRAPERS
Costumes and Millinery
Noted for Household Linens
DEVONSHIRE ROAD PH. BEXHILL 390

BIRMINGHAM
Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM

F. BURROWS & SMITH
Commercial Printers
46, Newhall Hill, Birmingham
Tel. Colmore 4496

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
Expert Amateur Service
1, Barnsley Rd. Edgbaston 17
TEL. BEARWOOD 2015

TEL. EDG. 0213
JANE HARTON Ltd.
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
3 Cropthorne Court, Five Ways, Edgbaston
Clients assured of every attention

BOURNEMOUTH
Furnish at
ALLENS
for Cash Prices on Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% p. a. interest for this convenience. Ask for details.

L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888 3889

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE
WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL
M. G. BOND
"Mary"
The Hosiery Specialist
AUTUMN MILLINERY
Attractive Wool
FROCKS, SUITS
Cardigans and Jumpers
Enquiries and Orders by Phone receive every attention
52 Redcliff Hill (near the church)
Phone 24200 Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol, 8
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

For Groceries and Provisions try
GEORGE BATTEN
Post Office Stores
Westbury Park, Bristol 6 Tel. 33744
Agent for Archer's Somerset Table Waters and Kunzle's Cakes

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Rd. So. Tel: 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park. Tel: 45478
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
ELECTRICAL WORK
of All Kinds
Advice and Estimates Free
Colston Yard Colston Street, Bristol 1.

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

AUTUMN and WINTER
FURS and FUR COATS
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
BUTCHER
3, THE PARADE, WIDMORE RD. BROMLEY

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting
For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY
W. G. PAICE
SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

CAMBRIDGE
Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM
BRUNNER'S
New Cafe
Luncheons Teas Ices
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 Clarence Street

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

Double Gloucester Cheese
"The County's Own Cheese"
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Phone Dairy 3003
Pittville Street Creamery 3535
(Also Gloucester and Cirencester)

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROWBOROUGH
CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62

CROYDON PURLEY and DISTRICT
Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper.
HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

EASTBOURNE
FRUITERER, FLORIST, GREENGROCER

F.T.D.A.
S. C. NASH Tel. 1225
South St. Tel. 1224

EXETER
Real value is determined by the satisfaction gained from a purchase—Discerning shoppers find it always at
BOON'S BUTCHERS
152 Sidwell St., Exeter
The house of quality, which really caters for people who find it best to buy the best.

HARROW
The Gingerbread House

9a College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 1760
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

HARROW—NORTH
Now is the time to plant your indoor BULBS

A good selection of highest quality BULBS can be obtained now from—
NORTH HARROW NURSERIES, Ltd.
(Proprietors of Marguerite, Florists)
North Harrow Station Phone Harrow 1942
Telegrams: Daisy, London
Also High-Class Floral Work

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

LEWIS HYLAND & CO.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Competent Service
Queens Road and London Road
Tel. 1068 Tel. 1070

Est 1881
Herbert Morgan
LADIES'
Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery
20, Robertson Street, Hastings

IPSWICH
FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Horder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

KINGSTON and SURBITON
HIDE & CO. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE AVE HOOK RD SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• 150 DEPARTMENTS
• PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
• A NON-COMBINE STORE
• A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL
KINgston 1001

BUSH BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
FOR
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION
DELIVERIES IN KINGSTON, MALDEN and NORBITON
156 LONDON RD., KINGSTON
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

ENGLAND

LEICESTER
WILLIAM OLIVER
MARKET STREET
LEICESTER
AGENT
FOR TRESS HATS

H. CUTHBERT
for COALS and COKE
Truckloads to all Stations. Lorry loads to country districts. Factory fuel of every description. Quotations given.
HUMBERSTONE ROAD WHARF. Ph. 21059

OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON
The Perfect Sugar Spray

A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar. Silver plated, beautifully finished—10/6
Mortimer Ricks
PAIGNTON

ELLIS & SON
Ironmongers—Plumbers Gas Fitters
4 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Tel. 5424

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

PINNER
Wigley-Smith
Fruiterer and Florist
Choice Salads—Fresh Daily
Eat More Fruit
6 Bridge Street, Pinner
Phone Pinner 1575
and at 7 Broadway Parade, North Harrow.
Phone Harrow 0245
and surrounding districts served

PLYMOUTH
COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2363 Plymouth

TROULANS LTD.
97 Treville St., Plymouth
See Our Selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS
OPERA GLASSES, ETC.
Phone 3500
(Also Torquay and Exeter)

POOLE and DISTRICT
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA
Over 60 Depts.
Fashions Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. SOUTHSEA 2323

GANGE'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
LATEST STYLES IN THE FAMOUS NORVIC AND MASCOT SHOES
119, and 105 Elm Grove, Southsea
60, London Rd., North End, Portsmouth and at Southampton

RICHMOND and DISTRICT
Williamson's Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 3384/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at:
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

PETTETS
Underclothing and Hosiery
"VEDONIS" and "MERIDIAN" Underwear
16 MAIDS OF HONOUR PARADE
RED LION STREET, RICHMOND

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and DISTRICT
(Continued)

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS
A. V. CRAZE
Florist
123 High Street
Cable Victor Phone 358
"Say It With Flowers"

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
LADIES' WEAR
of an Exclusive Character
at
COUNTY CLOTHES
Regency House, 85, High Street
Phone 1678

J. H. LORIMER
Stationer, Bookseller and Fancy Goods Dealer
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH STREET SEVENOAKS 840

SOUTHAMPTON
Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

SEAL

The seal breathes only once every two minutes; but it can go for 25 minutes without breathing, if necessary. Seals spend their lives in the sea, but never get their skins wet because their underfur is protected by an oil that sheds water. Fish is their favorite food.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Rings Around Saturn Are?

Saturn was the most distant planet known to the ancients. Its diameter is 74,900 miles, and the planet takes nearly 30 years to make a complete trip round the sun. A ring was first identified as such by the Dutch scientist, Huygens, in 1655, although Galileo had earlier noted what seemed to be protuberances on each side of the disc.

The rings, of which there are three, are wide and flat, being from 10,000 to 6,000 miles in width and only about 45 miles thick. The outer ring is not the brightest. The middle ring of the three is the brightest, and is separated from the outer by a dark gap known as "Cassini's division." A faint

inner ring was discovered two centuries after the other two.

It is now thought that the rings are formed of tiny dust-like particles, shining (like the parent planet) by reflected sunlight. This belief concerning their composition has been confirmed by several proofs. Laplace showed that the rings could not be solid, for no solid ring could withstand the enormous strain due to the gravitational forces acting on it. Further, if the rings were solid, the outer edge would travel faster than the inner, just as the rim of a wheel moves faster than a point on the hub. Actually, however, the outer edge of the ring moves at a slower pace than the inner, which is what would be expected of separate particles, just as the more distant Saturn travels more slowly round the sun than the nearer Earth.

Also, the rings are transparent, for stars near which Saturn has passed have been visible through even the brightest part of the ring system. Yet the rings are dense enough to cast a shadow on Saturn and to show the planet's shadow on the rings. And the changes in brightness of the rings may be explained only by allowing for the shadows thrown by separate particles, one upon the other.

It is thought that the rings were formed by the destruction of a former moon. The limit to which a satellite may approach is called "Roche's limit" and is mathematically determined to be 2:45 times the radius of the planet. One of Saturn's moons (it still has ten) may have approached within this limit and was disintegrated by opposing gravitational forces, changing to a ring of cosmic dust or gravel whirling about the planet.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the LORD, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them.

—HEB. 10:16

Torquay, England

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

A motorboat rounds "Hope's Nose"

Daily Quotation

LET him who wants to move and convince others, be first moved and convinced himself.—CARLYLE.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: It doesn't improve a 2-cent thought to clothe it in $4 words.

Gainsboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Ants move faster in summer than in winter, says a naturalist. Maybe it's because they are en route to a picnic in the summer.

Toronto Globe and Mail: The royal visit has produced many unusual bits of news; none more astonishing than that Indian chiefs used their wives' lipstick to apply as war paint.

Portland Oregonian: There is a project to make Mount Rainier eleven feet higher, so it will be the third tallest peak in the country. That shouldn't be necessary, but the chewing gum wrappers and empty lunch boxes always blow away.

San Francisco Chronicle: A new movement, to abolish the dime, seems ill-fated from the start. With what other coin can you tighten the loose screw in a radio?

Vocations

Moving-Day Helper

A woman living in an apartment house district decided to become a "moving-day helper." She would ascertain from the apartment managers the dates when tenants were arranging to move, and then would call on the tenants and offer her services.

Many wives who are employed outside the home are very glad to pay an experienced and trustworthy person to direct the moving men.—Harriet K., Los Angeles.

In Lighter Vein

Modern Politics

Candidate: "It is my intention to conduct a bunkless campaign."

Publicity Expert: "Swell, brother! And I'm just the man to put that kind of bunk over."

Independence

First Gossip: "Does Mrs. Newbride have her own way?"

Second Gossip: "Does she! Say, she writes her own diary a week ahead of time."—Wall Street Journal.

Warm Weather in Prospect

Not far from the North Pole a traveling Eskimo salesman knocked at the entrance of an igloo. A brother Eskimo answered.

"Would you be interested in an electric fan?" asked the salesman.

"Fan!" echoed the second Eskimo. "Why what would I want with a fan? Do you realize it's 50 below up here?"

The salesmen nodded. "That's true," he admitted. "But you never can tell about this weather. Tomorrow it may jump up to zero!"

S. P. C. F.

New Maid: "My last mistress liked flies!"

Mrs. Smythe: "Is it possible!"

New Maid: "Yes, she was always nagging at me to sweep the spiderwebs out of the corners."

Ahem!

A lecturer, suspecting that publicity would lessen attendance at repeat performances, asked the reporter of a local paper not to publish his address.

The reporter's version was this: "Mr. Smith delivered an excellent lecture in the church hall. He told some very good stories, but, unfortunately, they cannot be published."

Two Cents Daily!

When the rumors first spread that the New York Herald was for sale, William Randolph Hearst sent a cable to James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the Herald, which read: "Cable reply immediately: what price are you asking for the Herald?"

Bennett cabled back: "Two cents daily—ten cents on Sundays!"—Wall Street Journal.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

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Barrel Cactus

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Emma E. Newman, Los Angeles

The water barrel cactus provides refreshment for man or beast on the desert.

Daily Anecdote

Whistlers' Conversion

Dr. Jowett, the eminent and well-beloved English clergyman, had a masterful way with boys. Witness the incident of the tin whistles:

Dr. Jowett had just begun a series of services for children at Newcastle, when at the first service he encountered four mischievous boys. The youngsters had secreted themselves in a dark recess in the back balcony, and from their hiding proceeded to interrupt the meeting at various intervals by piping rude tunes on their tin whistles. Dr. Jowett had them captured and brought to the vestry.

"Is that the best you fellows can play?" inquired the minister. "If it is, I shall be obliged to have Mrs. Jowett give you some lessons."

Suiting action to words, he gave them into the charge of his faithful wife, who set to work at once to improve their skill.

A few weeks later, washed and brushed, the four boys trooped on to the platform at the children's service and played on their whistles with Mrs. Jowett accompanying them on the piano.

Suffused with pride at their accomplishment, they became willing listeners to Dr. Jowett's words, and were soon numbered among his brightest and best scholars.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Passing Along Kindness

Arlington, Mass.

Mrs. T—— emerged from a cash-and-carry store, her arms laden with heavy bundles, and her thoughts so preoccupied that the youngster with the bicycle spoke twice before she answered.

"No, thanks, Sonny, I'm afraid I'll have to carry my own bundles. Ten cents is a reasonable price, but ——" She finished with a smile which the boy understood.

"Well, just tell me where you live and I'll take them for nothing." Already, he was relieving her of the heavy burden; and before she could remonstrate, he was riding away.

When she arrived, he was ready to carry the purchases into the clean mediocrity of the old kitchen. "I don't understand how you can afford to work for nothing," she began, as the boy sat down beside the table.

"Every day, I deliver a couple of free loads," the boy replied. "The man who gave me the bicycle really put the idea into my head." And he watched the woman as she placed a pitcher of lemonade and a plate of cake within easy reach.

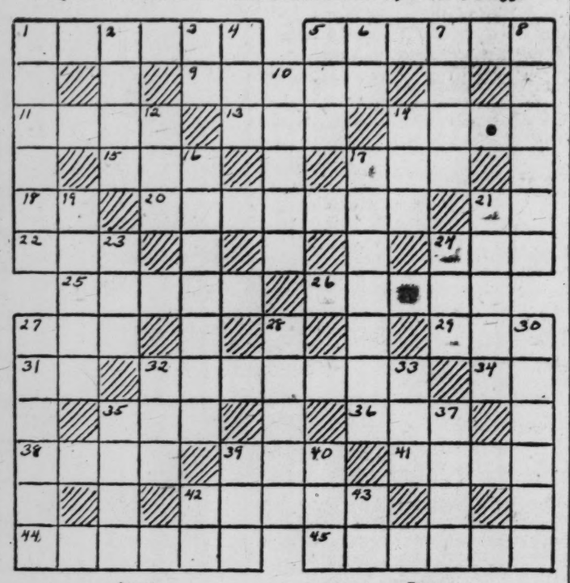
"Just help yourself while you talk," she admonished, and the boy obeyed.

"One day, I carried back some curtains my Mother had laundered, and when the woman's husband paid me, he asked if I couldn't travel much faster on a wheel. Of course, he knew we couldn't afford one, because right away, he said, 'There's a good one down in the cellar you may as well have.'" He reached for a second piece of cake, then continued:

"It seemed better than Christmas—it was such a surprise. When I started home, he said I mustn't thank him. 'I have no use for it, and you have. But perhaps when you're grown up, you can pass along the kindness to someone else.' I couldn't forget what he said; and one day I decided I shouldn't wait so long. So every day since, I've delivered some groceries free for people like you," and his boyish grin implied a compliment.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who owns the Society Islands?
5—Who sold field and cave of Machpelah to Abraham?
9—What is a seaport of France?
11—Where is Yellow Springs?
13—Bell metal consists of copper and what?
14—Tip.
15—What was made by Noah of gopher wood?
17—What was relationship of Shallun to Colhozeh?
18—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
20—What is most northerly town of Africa?
21—Symbol for iron is what?
22—What was a son of Hezron (Ruth 4:19)?
24—What Hebrew liquid measure is mentioned in Bible?
25—What are disembodied spirits?
26—Leghorn hats are made of what?
27—What is a small bed?
28—To perform diligently.
31—Half an em is what?
32—Toronto is capital of what Canadian province?
34—What is a symbol for samarium?
35—What game is played by children?
36—What do you call point of a pen?
38—What is national emblem of Wales?
39—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
41—Morning song of what bird is mentioned by Tennyson?
42—What Hebrew was educated as an Egyptian prince?
44—Who was founder of Babel?
45—What opera was composed by Gustave Charpentier?

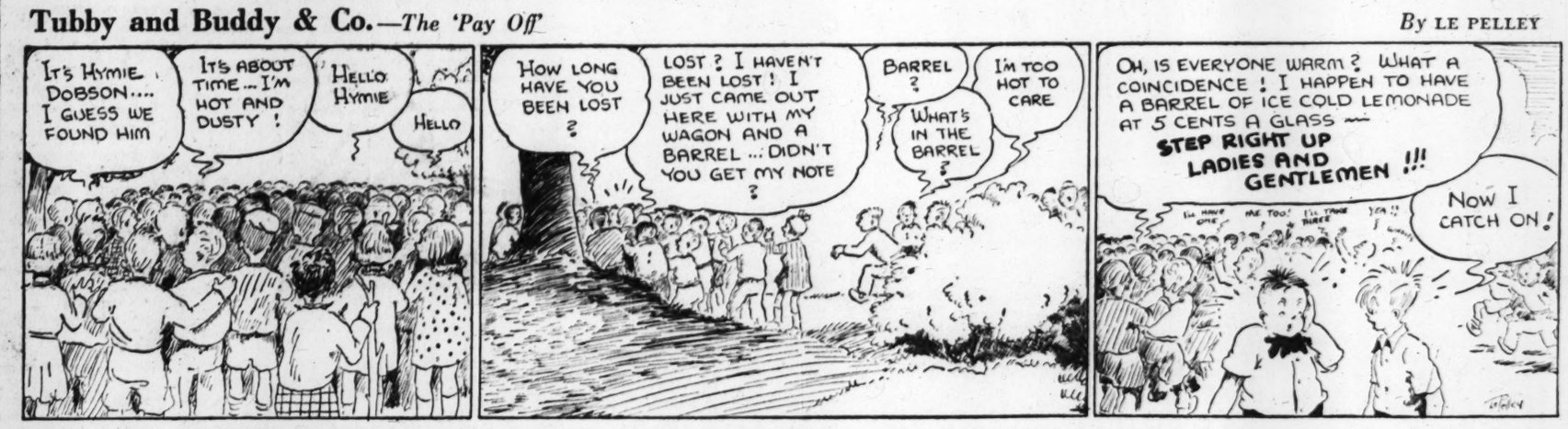
Down

1—What is a boutonniere?
2—On what continent would you find a pagoda?
3—Chapter (abbr.).
4—Would you eat, sew, or pet kisra?
5—Sea eagle is what?
6—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
7—"Into each life some —— must fall."
8—Mace comes from what?
10—What do you call a female fox?
12—A sphere or globe is what?
14—What is opposed to "heel"?
16—Who wrote "Barrack Room Ballads"?
17—What is Berlin's nearest seaport?
19—What kind of bee constructs nest of hardened mud and sand?
21—"Behold the —— of the air; for they sow not."
23—Witty saying.
24—What is it you have in a sitting posture but not when you stand?
27—What island is off southern coast of India?
28—Who judged in mythical beauty contest for golden apple?
30—What is nickname of any member of New York's baseball team in American League?
32—Squirrels feed on seeds of what tree?
33————— City is in Pennsylvania.
35—Number of persons pulling together.
37—Singarala is capital of what island of Dutch East Indies?
39—A scepter is what?
40—What Babylonian god is mentioned in Isa. 46:1?
42—What State is east of Kansas (abbr.)?
43—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The 'Pay Off'*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S HYMIE DOBSON.... I GUESS WE FOUND HIM
IT'S ABOUT TIME... I'M HOT AND DUSTY !
HELLO HYMIE
HELLO
HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN LOST ?
LOST ? I HAVEN'T BEEN LOST ! I JUST CAME OUT HERE WITH MY WAGON AND A BARREL ... DIDN'T YOU GET MY NOTE ?
BARREL ?
WHAT'S IN THE BARREL ?
I'M TOO HOT TO CARE
OH, IS EVERYONE WARM ? WHAT A COINCIDENCE ! I HAPPEN TO HAVE A BARREL OF ICE COLD LEMONADE AT 5 CENTS A GLASS — STEP RIGHT UP LADIES AND GENTLEMEN !!!
NOW I CATCH ON !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Has My Stamp of Approval*

The Boss was busy writing this evening—
"My," I thought, "he started his home work mighty soon this time"—
But pretty soon he got down and grabbed my paw and said, "Here. I want you to sign this—"
Dear Uncle George I want to thank you for the wonderful time we had at the farm this summer. Both Snubs and I enjoyed every minute of our visit! Sammy Snubs
I was glad to, when I found out what it was—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Patience Fit for a King*

By THE HAGERS

THE CAVERN KING KEPT AT HIS TASK. "WHAT IS HE DOING, MAY I ASK?"
"HE MOLDS STALAGMITES INTO SHAPES; STALACTITES HE FESTOONS AND DRAPES.
THEY GROW QUITE SLOWLY, YOU'LL AGREE— A CUBIC INCH A CENTURY."
"SUCH PATIENCE IS ASTONISHING. NO WONDER, PABLO, HE'S YOUR KING!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain—'For the Duration'

German hopes of quickly conquering Poland and then inducing Britain and France to recognize another fait accompli are fast fading. News that German troops are moving west supports Prime Minister Chamberlain's assurances in his broadcast to the Polish people and announcement of further financial assistance for the Poles.

These developments may satisfy the doubts of those who expected Britain and France to send immediate military aid to Warsaw or to create a major diversion in the West but had not taken full account of the military problem. Others, suspicious of Britain, may not be convinced until a great offensive drive has been launched against the Westwall and Britain and France are so enmeshed in war that no armistice is possible. Curiously enough, this group includes some Americans who are chiefly interested in keeping out of war themselves.

Several things may account for the fact that Britain and France have not so far given Poland the kind of help amateur "war experts" expected. The British, French and Polish military staffs consulted on war plans some months back, and it may be assumed that the course then planned is being followed. The farther the German armies go into a Poland where transport is difficult, the harder is their position both as against the Poles and in case of a British-French offensive in the West.

Moreover, it is quite possible that Britain and France have had reason to hope that there would be a reaction within Germany which should be awaited before operations which might antagonize the German people were begun. The "bombing" of German morale with millions of leaflets was a wise first effort. Also there may be diplomatic offensives under way which would be much more important than any military offensive.

Whatever the reason, those who know the English people will be confident that there will be no betrayal of Poland. Britain has enlisted for the duration of the war—both by solemn pledge to Poland and by a pledge to the best within herself. Britain has become convinced in the last few months that it was not a question of Danzig or of the Corridor or of Poland, but of a decent life for Europe, free from recurrent crisis and continual fear of aggression.

When Mr. Chamberlain says that Britain is fighting for "things greater than the interests of any one country—for the honor, justice and freedom of the world"—he expresses the convictions of the British people. That is the real guarantee that regardless of immediate German successes or of apparent slowness in aiding Poland, Britain is in the war until a genuine peace is made.

Another World's Fair

Vermonters are so casual about the things they do that unless the motorist happens to stumble upon the hill town of Tunbridge, Vermont, on September 20, he may never know that three, instead of two, World Fairs are going on simultaneously in the United States. And if he makes the mistake of charging the natives with emulating New York and San Francisco, he will probably get this reply: "Where have you been, stranger? Vermont has had a World's Fair for nigh on to 100 years."

The title "World's Fair" was originally applied to the Tunbridge exhibition back in 1867 by the then Lieutenant Governor Burnam Martin. He was thinking in terms of the farmers' world in that section of Vermont where the routine of the hill people seldom carried them beyond the view of their own church spires. Yet the Tunbridge Fair, which is now possibly the oldest country fair in the United States, today draws motorists into the White River valley each year from all over the United States.

Where New York and San Francisco look into the future, the Vermont Fair is thoroughly reminiscent of "The World of Yesterday." The "barber-shop" male quartet with the walrus mustaches brings back songs of Congress-gaiters days. The Midway is sprinkled with costumes reminiscent of a horse-and-buggy era. An antique collection preserves primitive, yet skillful devices of a past when women pieced quilts. Horse-racing, choir singing, barn dances, and agricultural exhibits round out two full days of attractions which usually draw upwards of 15,000 people each day.

The Tunbridge Fair is the type of "holiday" for which Vermonters put their pennies away in sugar bowls for a whole year. Set in a natural amphitheater of rolling, green hills, it lacks much of the artificiality of other expositions. The old-fashioned flavor is maintained by grandsons and great-grandsons of fair promoters who assume the responsibilities of the Vermont's World's Fair, as though it were a family heirloom to be treasured for future generations.

Time for Tolerance

Happily, the telegram received by the German Consul General at San Francisco, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, notifying him that 165 members of the exclusive Olympic Club demanded his resignation as an alternative to their own, proves to have been a forgery. Had such a demand actually been made by such an organization, or so many of its members, it would have been a sad commentary on the American sense of fair play.

It is to be hoped that Americans will not permit emotional promptings to lead them into unfair or intolerant acts during the European war. Not only is Germany a friendly nation and its nationals, in a sense, American guests, but the very large body of men and women of German birth or descent who have become loyal citizens of the United States deserves consideration. Certainly the lessons of twenty-five years ago cannot have been forgotten. Americans surely will not again be guilty of acts of ostracism and cruelty against others merely because they bear a German name.

Most of the people of the United States, in common with those of other democracies, have a natural abhorrence of some things for which Adolf Hitler stands and of the methods he has employed. This feeling has been fanned by hysterical campaigns of hate—from the platform, via radio, and in the press. But this strong feeling against Hitlerism should not be permitted to vent itself against the German people or things German, either in the United States or abroad. We should be spared the ridiculous spectacle, for instance, of public schools stopping the teaching of the German language.

For years Americans—especially certain racial or religious groups who found themselves the objects of persecution—have been preaching tolerance as a basic American trait. Now is an excellent time to put this preaching into practice.

No Radio Censorship

A rule Americans have long honored in the observance is that all opinions and points of view, even false ones, are tolerable so long as the freedom to combat them with truth is preserved. The question of possible censorship by American authorities of radio reports from European capitals is best answered by the restatement of that rule. Dean Ackerman of Columbia's school of journalism has stated it in another way:

> The people of this country are not boobs. They have sound common sense and are able to reach honest American conclusions after they have listened to or read news dispatches and comments, considered facts and applied discriminating judgment to the facts and opinions as presented by the different sides in this European war.

Many a radio listener has observed differences in reports on the same incident as described, say, by Warsaw and Berlin. But in all such cases, where one report is intended to convey information and the other to obscure it, many of the listeners are able to distinguish between fact and propaganda. The public is sensitive as never before to the scent of tendentious war reporting. But were they not, it still would be better to keep all the channels of information open to them, rather than to depend on the disinterestedness of those who might be intrusted with censorship.

The fact that the British cut the cables between Germany and the United States in the World War hardly served the cause of keeping America out of war. The effect of the last few years of communication with National Socialist Germany has not been to decrease American sympathy for the causes now being defended by the Anglo-French bloc. Propaganda often speaks for itself, in ways which the propagandist least intends.

When two dog wardens came to seize an unlicensed dog belonging to James Clegg of Cleveland, he demanded to see their driving licenses and, finding they had none, had them arrested. Man bites dog-catchers.

A sparrow entered a railroad mail car at Buffalo, N. Y., and rode to Washington. As yet it has not been determined what the sparrow expects to obtain from the Government.

The Bookshelf

Mitsui's Japan

No background of the present Japanese irruption in continental Asia would be complete without some account of a casual factor which is seldom mentioned. I mean the extraordinary grip on Japan of a few great trading families. While the peasantry got poorer, the plutocrats grew richer, and by 1930 social discontent had become rampant. Eventually the discontent poured into the veins of the service which is recruited mainly from the countryside, viz., the army. And the next year their protests spilled over in the imperialistic aggression in China. Actually the movement was an agrarian revolution against the domination of political as well as economic Japan by the trading families.

Outstanding among these trading families of Japan is the House of Mitsui. As much as 15 per cent of Japan's industry is controlled by this organization. That in itself is a phenomenon of plutocracy. Coupled with the romantic rise and near-fall of this mercantile dynasty, the story deserves the pen of a minor Gibbon. Instead it has been impaled upon a newspaperman's pencil. Oland D. Russell's HOUSE OF MITSUI (Boston: Little, Brown. $4) is a testimony to his nose and his industry. But the account though excellent journalism, is nevertheless too pedestrian for the romance back of it, too short of a sense of history and perspective. A minor Gibbon may come along later, and he will be grateful for Mr. Russell's blueprint.

I called the Mitsuis plutocrats. But there was no shirtsleeve background in their line. Of patrician class, they go back to the Fujiwaras, an old court clan. For centuries they were much too bluebloodedto go into trade in a country where the merchant was only a cut above the untouchable Eta in the social scale. In those aristocratic days he occupied the lowly position in the social scale which in China was occupied by the soldier. In the sixteenth century, however, the Mitsuis put their pride in their pockets, just as the landed gentry did in England two centuries later. Not, like their English compeers, to become guinea pigs on boards of directors, but to become retailers. From the peerage to the beerage! The Mitsuis started out by making and selling strong drink at retail, and now they make, transport, sell, insure, bank, mine, and do almost everything in the economic world.

In the last 350 years Mitsui has owed its astounding success to a variety of circumstances. On the personal side there was a genius or two in the blood line. One was Hachirobei, the real founder of the dynasty as a business. More than 250 years ago this Mitsui began to lay the foundation of this remarkable organization. There were three foundation stones: cash payments, a single price, and advertising; foundation stones which are still modern in the western world. Indeed, the shrewd Hachirobei was so up-to-date that on rainy days he used to give away umbrellas on which he'd had painted the virtues of his wares! Then there were two great women in the family: the mother and the wife of Hachirobei.

The time came when Mitsui started to make ministers of state in their toy department. This side enterprise enabled the family to enrich their vast exchequer. But it was this political activity, coupled with the poverty of the masses, that caused so much trouble for the house in the early thirty's when the military men came out on top in Japan. The soldiers were definitely anti-capitalists. Some of the younger officers, indeed, were so anti-capitalist that they began to assassinate capitalists, Mitsui executives included. The alarmed Mitsuis decided both to go human and play along with the militarists. It's a milking process, no matter how you look at it; but the Mitsuis still have the riches of Croesus, and at least the potential of power left.

H. B. E.

Hobbled

Pages From an Album

3. *André Tardieu*

There is no more curious case in the annals of French politics than that of André Tardieu. I recently visited him again in the home he has built on the mountain top, difficult of access, where he lived the life of a joyous hermit; and I found him greatly content with his lot. We have known each other for many years; he was the first in philosophy at the École Normale; he contributed the leading article on foreign affairs to the Temps; he rendered most valuable services to Foch; he acquitted himself with remarkable skill on his special mission in the United States during the World War; he was the right-hand man of Clemenceau and played a decisive part in drawing up the Versailles Treaty; he was regarded by Poincaré as his chief lieutenant; and then he was himself, on a number of occasions, Prime Minister of France.

From this scene of uninterrupted triumphs he suddenly withdrew. There was certainly no exterior reason. He was the accepted leader of the parties of the Center and the Right; and even though the Left was shortly to enjoy a brief spell of power, the pendulum was soon to swing back.

Various motives were attributed to him when he made this spectacular exit. It was, for example, suggested that he hoped to be called back with unlimited powers—as Clemenceau had been called back during the World War. But the truth is much simpler. The temperament of André Tardieu is such that he cannot go on making plans that he knows will never be fulfilled and eating his heart out in Committees. He cannot tolerate the delays, the disappointments, the make-believes, the compromises, of political life. He was clever enough to succeed in politics, as he might have succeeded in anything else; but having proved his own capacity of playing the game at least as well as anybody else, he abandoned it smilingly.

Why? Because he is a man of action and not a man of speeches? No, that is not the explanation. Certainly he can act promptly and completely if the conditions permit; but the true man of action is he who can control conditions and conform to given rules, to achieve his purpose. André Tardieu would be the first to admit that his permanent accomplishments in the political sphere have been negligible. Men of far less ability have done much more, because they were not impatient of the Parliamentary instrument, but learned how to use it.

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André Tardieu, despite appearances, is not a man of action thwarted by democratic institutions; he is the exact opposite—namely, a writer.

There are few political subjects on which I have, in a long and sincere friendship, found myself in accord with André Tardieu. Notably, on the peace terms, I believe the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the harsh conditions imposed on Germany to be profound mistakes and the source of the present European antagonisms. But nobody can state the case for the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Versailles Treaty half as clearly and as forcibly as André Tardieu.

He has the most incisive political pen of any of his French contemporaries. There is a cleanness, a precision, a swiftness in his sentences that are the rarest of qualities. They are qualities that are excellent in the writer, but that are unwise in the politician.

The writer is not bound to wait for the right moment. Nothing compels him to compromise. He can be as absolute as he pleases. He has no need to curry favor with persons, whether they be friends or adversaries. He can be as downright as he likes. And the strength of André Tardieu lies, beyond question, in his downrightness.

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I am not sure that the ex-Prime Minister of France would explain his decision to quit politics and to resume writing in this way. We have talked frankly of many things, but I have never ventured to tell him to his face that he was a misfit in politics. That would have sounded both impertinent and paradoxical. What! A man rises to the topmost heights of his chosen profession, and is then declared to be unsuited to that profession! Yet it is so, and the instinct of André Tardieu taught him that it is so. Some of us are made to rule and others of us are made to write. It is with a new kind of joy that André Tardieu, sitting on his mountain top, has become the most powerful journalist and polemical writer in France.

He has no vain longings to get back into the arena. That is a phase he has left behind. His vast experience, his accumulated knowledge, his exceptional understanding, remain; and from his watch-tower he can judge with real detachment, and without the obligation to translate his words into acts, the contemporary scene. Certainly I have never known him happier; it would seem that, after a lively career that has lasted for forty years, he has now found his real métier.

Of course, one cannot agree with him always. For my part I was obliged, when dedicating a book to him, to write, "though he would disagree with nearly everything in the book, he would not disagree with the writer." Political differences should leave no bitterness, provided everyone is expressing sincere sentiments in accordance with his wisdom. And though we disagree, it is helpful to listen to criticism of our own viewpoint.

A curious case indeed, that of André Tardieu. Few men at the height of their political power have voluntarily renounced their career—to begin another.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

"The Crisis in Christianity"

This newspaper is not responsible for state ments or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will Durant in his article, "The Crisis in Christianity," in a recent Saturday Evening Post, says Christianity is torn and weak at the very moment when it is challenged to fight for its life. He is indubitably correct when he says: "We do not need a new religion so much as a return to the old one in its essentials and in its simplicity." But when he visualizes, as a solution to the problem, "a 'united' Christian church which shall envelop within its folds all forms of theology, philosophy, denomination, creed, and belief," he prompts a question as to whether this would really express the desired singleness of thought tending toward true unity and re-establishment.

Will any humanly outlined plan for "saving Christianity" suffice? The human mind has not the answer to the perplexing question of how peace is to be made permanent and Christendom rescued from threatening chaos. Every effort of the nations to reform the world, to rectify previous mistakes or abuses, to assure lasting amity, has fallen short of its goal, helpful and sincere though such efforts may have been. "The kingdom of God"—that is, the reign of divine harmony here on earth—"cometh not with observation," said the founder of Christianity. "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." That is, within each individual's consciousness. The establishment of peace and harmony, therefore, begins with the individual. It must be individual before it can be collective.

"We must beware of expecting a religion to be a body of mathematical truths," writes the author of "The Story of Philosophy." But is it not reasonable to expect a religion to prove the truth of what it teaches? Christ Jesus lived the precepts that he taught, and his followers who understood and obeyed him likewise demonstrated pure Christianity for two or three centuries. Today, again—even as civilization faces a crisis—primitive Christianity is being practiced by a large body of men and women in all regions of the earth. They are in fact proving the Fatherhood of God and living the brotherhood of man. They have found the "leaves of the tree" which are "for the healing of the nations" and around them will be built the spiritual church which shall enfold all the sons and daughters of God in its embrace.

This understanding of man's oneness with God levels all creeds. Indeed, only when code, creed, and dogma are forgotten is the simple gospel of the good and pure Christ Jesus remembered, and this must be the basis for the unity which shall revivify Christianity.

Brookline, Mass. B. W. M.

America's Role

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today, fear, and fear alone, seems to be the keynote—in fact, the only note—of the world's thinking. And why? I have read accounts which blame the present war wholly on Hitler and the Nazi party and excerpts that declared such a calamity to be inevitable after the Munich and Chamberlain's appeasement policy. Not that I agree or disagree with these ideas, but it does seem to me that not enough emphasis has been laid on what our part—yes, our part—in the crisis should have been. Not a sin of commission, but the often more deadly sin of omission.

(1) We have omitted to pass any constructive neutrality legislation, leaving on the "books" a law which practically makes us partners of the Axis powers.

(2) We continue to furnish Japanese war needs despite the recent polls which proved that the majority of people favored an embargo.

(3) "Hamstringing" the President in the Senate has led to grave misinterpretations in Europe. The isolationist United States which greeted Roosevelt's "Chicago Speech" has changed a good deal.

Affairs in Europe might have been and still might be far more "settled" if America stood unitedly and actively for peace and international co-operation. Also, I believe there are few people left who sincerely assert the United States could remain isolated in a war. A recent trip to Treasure Island impressed me more firmly than ever before with the conviction that nations need to work together to achieve the best ends.

Peace and international trade—we wish it; peace and security—we pray for it; peace—we will work for it. And it shall come to pass.

EMERSON KUMM

Paso Robles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Hollywood's Social Conscience

By John D. Beaufort

The sugar coating which cocoons so many Hollywood movies seems to dissolve completely, now and then, in a solution of honest realism as producers discover that the sociological pill inside was less bitter than they thought. Perhaps only two or three out of every fifty films show signs of this discovery. But even these two or three are encouraging markers pointing the way to a greater freedom and responsibility on the screen.

Such signs flash across the dark horizon with neon brilliance for those awaiting the day when Hollywood will be less occupied with fudge and frou-frou, awaken to its potentialities, and develop further the sort of social conscience but briefly revealed in such pictures as "Fury," "Black Legion," and "They Won't Forget."

"Fury" (1936) was one of the earliest and most important American-made films to demonstrate that the intelligent treatment of a human problem—in other words, a social theme—could win its way at the box office. Hollywood continued its concern with such problems in "Black Legion," "They Won't Forget," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Dead End," "You Only Live Once," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," and "The Life of Emile Zola." The public forgot about its cinematic sweet tooth and enjoyed these films, though there weren't two lumps of sugar in the lot.

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A current international situation became the background of a fictional American movie for the first time with Walter Wanger's "Blockade" (1938), which turned a furrow in the controversial soil of the Spanish struggle for democracy.

"Blockade" was not an ideal social document. Many considered it merely a spy melodrama. But even though its sympathies were muffled, it aroused the reaction of pro-Fascist groups and inspired more than one plea for a free film. These in themselves were encouraging signs.

Almost simultaneously with the contested "Blockade" running, the German spy trials began in New York, and Warner Brothers announced that they would picturize the affair in "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy."

Without sugar coating of any kind, "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy" turned out to be an effective piece of propaganda entertainment. Its climax had the majority of spines tingling properly. Its combination of "news comment," dramatic incident, imaginary scenes in Berlin, and scenes which actually had taken place in the United States, and its powerful performances provided strong and exciting meat for audiences more used to a diet of Shirley Temple, or even the Dead End Kids.

In relating "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy" to a possible new trend, one may ask whether it arouses a genuine love for one's own country or merely hatred for another's, whether it leads to international understanding or to international war hysteria, whether it appeals to reason or to prejudice. Would the cumulative impact of a series of films like "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy" be sufficient, in time of crisis, to send the average John Movie-goer running for his Winchester without protest? If so, then Hollywood will bear a grave responsibility if it proceeds too ardently in an anti-fascist campaign on the international front.

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Liberalism, like charity, may well begin at home. It need not be geographical or racial. Twentieth Century-Fox, for instance, has just bought John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" with the agreement that the novel's theme—a protest against dispossession of western farm families and an indictment of conditions among California agricultural workers—shall not be distorted. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer could well reclaim Sinclair Lewis' "It Can't Happen Here" from the outer darkness where, it is hinted, the story was relegated on account of foreign dictator-inspired pressure.

The domestic field is, of course, alive with subjects: the housing problem, which was merely "side swiped" in "One Third of a Nation"; the vast cinematic potentialities of the TVA inland empire; factory life, presented as a background for something else than Joan Crawford's oft-told romance with the boss's son; the American Negro's cultural and economic struggle; and countless others.

Nor do I suggest that Hollywood eschew the international situation. "Idiot's Delight," even in its screen emasculation, was at least anti-war. And "Juarez" contributed probably as lucid and eloquently spoken a distinction between democracy and benevolent despotism as I have heard from a movie loudspeaker. Currently, Warners are making another spy story and Charles Chaplin has just put "The Great Dictator" into production.

In pleading for a freer screen which uses its freedom, I realize that there will also be opportunities for abuse. Reactionaries, conservatives, liberals, progressives may all, at one time or another, speak their cinematic piece. Paramount, for instance, has just released a film called, "Our Leading Citizen," which is definitely anti-labor in tone and which implies that the solution of capital-vs.-labor problems lies in the spreading of sufficient clichés and phoney Americanisms over the troubled waters. With the growth of discrimination among filmgoers, however, one hopes that such socially unconscious, not to say anti-social offerings, will be detected immediately and receive the support they deserve. Hollywood has proved that it can free itself from complete preoccupation with sticky sentimentality, with sugar-sweet romance, with cream puff fantasy about a world in which only boy-meets-girl shadows could exist. Hollywood has begun to find its freedom. With freedom comes power—but with freedom and power comes also responsibility!